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SHABBAT	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4.47 p.m.	5.59 p.m.
Tel Aviv	5.05 p.m.	6.01 p.m.
Haifa	4.57 p.m.	5.59 p.m.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## POINTED MISSILE

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## WOMEN AT WORK

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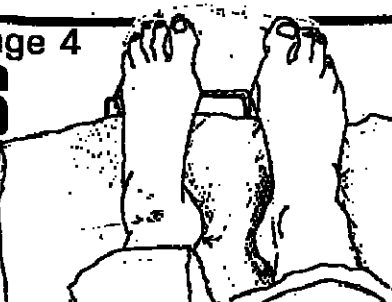
## Page 7 REVIVAL OF LACHISH

## CZECH MATE

Page 6



## MAGAZINE Page 4 ALEX GOES TO WAR



## Key U.S. senator supports Israeli aid request

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON. — A key U.S. senator yesterday endorsed Israel's latest request to reschedule \$1 billion of its existing \$10 billion U.S. debt.

Democratic Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was now in favour of such a step provided that it did not serve as a precedent for other foreign countries.

Chiles said he met in his Senate office on Wednesday with visiting Finance Minister Moshe Nissim to hear Israel's case for debt refinancing. He said Nissim had made some persuasive arguments.

At issue is the approximately \$1 billion in outstanding Israeli debts which were committed at relatively high interest rates, some as high as 14.5 percent per year.

Chiles said he would join Democratic Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii in supporting a legislative effort to reduce those high interest rates.

Inouye, a leading supporter of Israel, is Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. He and other pro-Israeli senators, including

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# Uproar over Peres call to U.S. Jews

## Hedged reaction in Europe

By DAVID HOROVITZ and MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI  
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

Leaders of the British and French Jewish communities weighed in yesterday with their opinions on the question of Diaspora involvement in issues that are in political dispute in Israel. In London, British Chief Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits yesterday pledged his firm support for any moves likely to improve prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The chief rabbi stressed that he could not possibly take a stand between Israel's prime minister and its

(Continued on Page 17)

## Peres: you have the right to speak up for peace

By WALTER RUBY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's call to American Jewry to become actively involved in the debate over the nature of the Middle East peace-making process was made during an address on Wednesday night to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations—COJO—the main umbrella group of American Jewry.

American Jewish organizations, Peres said, have an absolute right to express their views publicly on the Middle East peace process—even if

those views contradict positions taken by high Israeli leaders.

Peres's remarks which he delivered in an impassioned tone during an appearance before the Conference, came in response to questions from several American Jewish leaders critical of the recent statement of the American Jewish Congress in support of the international conference proposal.

The immediate Jewish organizational reaction to Peres's statement was mixed. Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of

(Continued on Page 17)

By WALTER RUBY in New York and MENACHEM SHALEV in Jerusalem  
American Jewish leaders last night were as divided as Israelis over Foreign Minister Peres's call for U.S. Jewry to become actively involved in the dispute over the form of Middle East peace-making.

Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, to which Peres made his appeal, last night issued a stinging rebuttal to the foreign minister's proposal. But other American Jewish leaders expressed support for Peres's precedent-breaking call.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir lambasted Peres's initiative, describing it in a letter to Abram as "a regrettable attempt to breach the understanding... that matters of existence and security must be left to those who are called to shed their blood for the country."

"There is a shock of disbelief in Israel," Shamir wrote in the letter which he asked Abram to distribute among Jewish leaders. "A pain that only a violation of a hallowed principle can cause." (See text of letter below)

Shortly before leaving New York yesterday,

Peres himself vehemently rejected criticism being levelled against him. He said that "the most important problem is peace, and American Jews have the right to take a stand."

Abram's statement said: "In regard to the issue of an international peace conference, our position must be as follows:

"Like the people of Israel, the American Jewish community yearns for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. We recognize that the security of the State of Israel is ultimately a matter to be decided by the Israeli people and their government, for they pay for their security with their blood and their tears. We fervently hope Israelis will find the modalities and the programme for peace and security through their democratic processes... We therefore will await the decision of the democratically constituted government of Israel on the issue of an international peace conference."

Reform leader Rabbi Alexander Schindler, on the other hand, expressed strong support for Peres's position, predicting that 80 per cent of his Union of American Hebrew Congregations will

## Shamir: 'dangerous precedent'

Jerusalem, October 1, 1987  
Dear Morris,

As we mark the unity and kinship of our nation on the eve of Yom Kippur, I feel compelled to address you on a matter of great concern.

Ever since the establishment of the State of Israel we have felt that it belongs to the whole Jewish people. We know and appreciate how acutely concerned our brethren abroad are for our well-being, and we welcome and encourage their involvement in all aspects of our life. Strengthening the bonds that unite us and making all Jews feel that Israel is their home is a primary goal of our state.

But in the 39 years of Israel's existence, all of us, here and abroad, have adhered to the principle that matters of existence and security must be left

to those who are called to shed their blood for the country. Thus and only thus has the American Jewish leadership been able to present to the world a united front on the fundamental issues of Israel's existence.

Text of the prime minister's letter to Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations:

and help it immeasurably in its struggles. At the same time, we have maintained and will continue to maintain open channels of communication with Jewish leaders in the Diaspora and welcome their input through those channels.

The regrettable recent attempt to breach this understanding sets a dangerous precedent. There is a shock of disbelief in Israel, a pain that only a violation of a hallowed principle can cause.

In a democracy it is the duty and privilege of a political party and its leaders to try to persuade the electorate to support their position. To circumvent this process by appealing to friends abroad who do not vote in Israel would deal a blow to our sovereignty and democratic tradition. I am sure you do not want this to happen.

Allowing anyone but Israel's elected government to decide on questions of Israel's security will invite and excuse intervention in life-

(Continued on Page 17)

## FM faces torrent of harsh criticism

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Post Political Reporter

Foreign Minister Peres returns to Israel this morning to face yet another political uproar following his remarks in New York yesterday to the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations that U.S. Jews should take a stand in the raging internal debate over the international peace conference.

Despite fierce attacks on Peres emanating from Prime Minister Shamir and the Likud, both the Likud and Labour were united in their estimation that no coalition crisis was expected. But the Likud intends to capitalize in the next few days on what it views as a serious political mistake by Peres.

Shamir said that Peres had committed a "grave blunder" and had violated long-held traditions of non-involvement by American Jews in Israeli matters.

Labour rallied to deflect the criticism of Peres, saying that the Likud was upset because of the success of Peres's current trip abroad.

"What worries them," said Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram, "is that Peres has succeeded in getting the wagon of peace, which had

(Continued on Page 17)

## Deneman burial here

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Murdered IDF soldier Hanoch "Steve" Deneman will be buried in Israel and not in his native Holland, according to a statement made by his sister Rosa to *Itim*.

She said that it had not yet been decided when the funeral would be held. Hanoch moved to Israel six years ago and converted to Judaism.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus revealed yesterday that a clue in the case has been discovered which could help their inquiry. He declined to say whether it was Deneman's missing weapon and gave no further details about the find.

Kraus, who spoke to reporters during a visit to the police training school near Shfaram, said it was not possible, at this stage, to determine the motive for the murder. Police were investigating all angles, including a terrorist connection.

Similarly, it was too early to say whether there was any connection between Deneman's murder and those of other terrorist victims in the region in the past few years.

Kraus noted that the fact that Deneman's body had been lying for several days in the hot sun before it was discovered had hampered inquiries at the outset.

Initial examinations did not reveal any outward signs of violence. These were only discovered later, following a post mortem at the pathological and forensic institute at Abu Kabir.

Kraus said that no arrests had been made so far and police could not talk about progress.

Nevertheless they had unearthed a clue during extensive searches of the site where the body was discovered, in cotton fields near the fish ponds of kibbutz Kfar Masaryk on Sunday.

## Aipac takes aim at sale of arms

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Unless the Reagan administration significantly reduces the scope of its proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia, the major pro-Israeli lobbying organization on Capitol Hill is planning to continue its all-out battle against the deal.

In recent weeks, lobbyists at the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (Aipac) have helped to generate very strong opposition to the sale in Congress. Clear majorities in both houses have already signed letters against it.

Earlier this week, 64 senators signed a letter to President Ronald Reagan opposing the sale. On Wednesday, over 225 Representatives followed suit.

(Continued on Page 13)



Soldiers of 1987's IDF advance over the Burma Road, which Palmach fighters of the 1948 War of Independence pushed through to send urgently needed supplies to beleaguered Jerusalem. Outposts along the road have been refurbished as part of the 40th anniversary of independence. See story page 2. (Tikiner/Media)

## China friend says Israeli trade with Peking booming

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An American Jewish lawyer, who has worked in China for the past 15 years, said last night in Jerusalem that the level of Israeli trade with China far surpasses that which prevailed between the U.S. and China on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Beijing in 1972.

David C. Buxbaum, who provides legal assistance to American and European companies in China, disclosed that Israeli trade with Beijing—conducted through third country corporations—as well as the intensity of cultural contacts has increased substantially in the past year. Nixon's dramatic visit, he said, had been preceded by a slow but steady increase in cultural contacts and in trade which did not reach the present level of Israel's trade.

"The Chinese are clearly not foreclosing the possibility of some sort of relations with Israel which may be a precondition for their participation in an international

conference."

Beijing's main motive for wanting to participate in such a conference, said Buxbaum, was to prevent the Soviet Union from acquiring a dominant role in "West Asia."

While the official Chinese position regarding Israel seems severe—"there are, after all, more Arabs than Israelis"—their unofficial attitude is more moderate than would appear, said Buxbaum. An anti-Israeli coloration in news coverage and cartoons which often marked the Chinese press in the past has decreased substantially in the past year, said Buxbaum, who closely monitors Chinese newspapers.

Buxbaum, who is Orthodox, has a Ph.D. in Chinese Law from an American university and has lived on and off in southeast Asia for 22 years. He is now a permanent resident in China but has offices in the U.S. as well. He said he has participated in trade deals made by Israel through third country corporations. (See also Page 4)

## Gorbachev hails missile reduction

MOSCOW. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made his first comment yesterday on the U.S.-Soviet agreement in principle to scrap intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), and launched a new initiative aimed at easing military tension in the North Atlantic and Baltic Sea.

"The world is close to making a major step forward in the field of true nuclear disarmament," Gorbachev said in a speech televised live from the Arctic city of Murmansk.

Turning to the Scandinavian edge of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Communist Party chief urged for a drastic reduction in the level of military confrontation in the region and "transform the North Pole into a pole of peace."

The Soviet Union, he declared, is willing to act as guarantor of any agreement to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Gorbachev suggested that the Warsaw Pact open talks aimed at reducing military activity in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea and Greenland Sea.

He also proposed a study on the banning of naval activities in international shipping straits and in high-traffic sealanes.

Gorbachev additionally proposed cooperation in the development of resources in the Arctic seas, especially in environmental protection. "Depending on progress in the normalization of international relations, the Soviet Union could open the Soviet Arctic to foreign ships, with the Soviet side providing ice-breaking facilities," he said.

Gorbachev awarded Murmansk the Order of Lenin and the Soviet gold medal for its resistance against the Nazi forces in World War II. He paid tribute to the British, American and French forces.

(Continued on Page 13)

## Kalmanowitch will be extradited; faces U.S. charges

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Millionaire Israeli businessman Shabtai Kalmanowitch and his Israeli associate Vladimir Davidson were yesterday ordered to be extradited to the U.S., to face charges of obtaining over \$2 million by passing counterfeit cheques.

They were remanded into custody after their extradition hearing at Bow Street Magistrates' Court here, and given a statutory 15 days to appeal. It is understood, however, that neither Kalmanowitch—the diplomatic representative in Israel of the black African homeland of Bophuthatswana—nor Davidson, plans to fight the extradition order.

(Kalmanowitch was later released on £500,000 bail, and an application for bail for Davidson is to be made today.)

Oliver Sells, presenting the U.S. Justice Department's request for their extradition, told the court that the two men had been arrested in London in May at the request of the FBI, for allegedly depositing 21 counterfeit cheques, drawn on the Merrill Lynch brokerage house, in an account they had opened at Republic National Bank of New York in Monte Carlo.

"These 21 cheques—totalling \$2,050,000—were cleared before the bank realized the real state of affairs," said Sells. He added that an additional 99 allegedly counterfeit cheques had been deposited by the two, but these were not cleared.

Speaking to *The Jerusalem Post* after the hearing, Sells noted that the total value of the 120 allegedly counterfeit cheques was "in excess of \$10m." The evidence against Kalmanowitch and Davidson, the court heard, includes a statement from Merrill Lynch's vice president asserting that the cheques are indeed forgeries, and statements from staff at the Monte Carlo bank noting that Kalmanowitch and Davidson opened an account there and later deposited the cheques in it.

At the time of their arrests in London, furthermore, the two were found to be carrying documents linking them to the Monte Carlo episode, said Sells.

Kalmanowitch was found to be carrying four passports—from Israel, Bophuthatswana, Sierra Leone and West Germany (this a diplomatic passport)—all legitimately held. Davidson only had an Israeli passport.

(Continued on Page 13)

## California shaken up

LOS ANGELES (AP). — A strong earthquake and a dozen aftershocks struck Southern California this morning, killing three people, injuring at least 24, cracking buildings and freeways and starting fires from ruptured gas lines.

There were extensive reports of minor damage within a 32 km. radius of the epicentre south of Pasadena. But there did not appear to be widespread major damage from the tremor, which knocked out power to downtown Los Angeles for nearly an hour.

Kate Hutton, a geophysicist at the California Institute of Technology, said that following a quake of this size there is a one in 20 chance of an even larger quake within five days.

Los Angeles fire chief Don Manning said the department had responded to 46 fires caused by natural gas leaks, 26 structural fires, 36 heart attacks and 21 elevators with people stuck in them, and 14 traffic accidents.



Women who rushed out of a Los Angeles hotel in their night clothes look up at swaying buildings.

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

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AMSTERDAM	7	15	19	Clear
BRUSSELS	5	17	21	Clear
BURUNDI AIRS	12	22	27	Clear
CHICAGO	9	19	27	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	13	18	Clear
FRANKFURT	3	17	21	Clear
GENEVA	3	17	21	Clear
HELSINKI	4	13	18	Clear
HONGKONG	24	26	29	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	16	22	27	Clear
LISBON	17	23	27	Cloudy
LONDON	8	15	19	Clear
MADRID	13	22	27	Clear
MONTREAL	12	14	16	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17	23	27	Cloudy
OSLO	1	14	17	Clear
PARIS	7	15	19	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	23	27	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	15	20	24	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	13	18	Clear
TOKYO	16	21	22	Cloudy
TORONTO	10	18	21	Clear
VIENNA	5	13	18	Clear
ZURICH	5	13	18	Sunny

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.  
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Jerusalem: 52 Jaffa St. Tel. 02-522 2222  
Haifa: 2 Sela Pk. Tel. 04-322 2222  
Be'er Sheva: 22 Ha'atza St. Tel. 05-322 2222  
Cairo: Ben-Gurion Airport Tel. 03-522 2222

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Slight drop in temperature with an additional decline on Yom Kippur.

	Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	18	16-33	32	34
Golan	16	24-36	34	36
Nahariya	14	23--	31	31
Safed	14	24-32	31	31
Haifa Port	18	21-34	33	33
Tiberias	18	21-34	33	33
Nazareth	18	21-34	33	33
Afula	18	21-34	33	33
Shomron	18	21-34	33	33
Tel Aviv	70	21-30	30	30
B-G Airport	61	22-31	30	30
Jericho	38	23-37	36	36
Gaza	74	24-29	29	29
Beer Sheva	40	22-34	33	33
Elat	26	26-40	29	29

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Williams B. and Lillian Sandler Laboratory was inaugurated in a ceremony Thursday in the Maurice M. Cohen Genetics Building of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Alexander Silberman Institute of Life Sciences. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Sandler and Mr. and Mrs. Cohen. University Vice President Bernard Cherrick chaired the event.

## Two Palestinians given eight years for bomb attacks

**JOEL GREENBERG**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Two Palestinian youths from the West Bank town of Halhoul have been given eight-year prison terms for throwing petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles. A third youth received a four-and-a-half year sentence.

Akram, Mahmud and Walid Karajeh were sentenced Wednesday at Ramallah Military Court for carrying out a number of attacks over the past two years, in which no one was hurt, but vehicles were damaged.

Military courts have recently begun meting out stiff sentences to petrol-bomb throwers, and these have been publicized by the IDF spokesman. The move is intended to deter further attacks, which this year claimed the lives of two Israelis and wounded several others.

## Mozambique may 'accommodate' Israel

**UNITED NATIONS (Reuters).** — Mozambique, whose nationalist leaders broke ties with Israel before they won independence, may be ready to move towards an accommodation with the Jewish state, its president said yesterday.  
President Joaquim Chissano said his government was influenced by Israel's moved away from previous close ties with South Africa and its abandonment of the Pretoria-backed rebel movement fighting the Maputo government.

## Urgent Call For Help

We implore the public to come to the aid of a family, completely broken by cruel circumstances. The father has died young, after a malignant illness. The widow and young orphans are left without any means of support or economic basis, without housing, and with many debts, accruing from the father's medical expenses. At this time of the festivals, they are under even greater pressure.  
We therefore appeal to you to come to the assistance of this broken family, in order to ease their lot and permit rehabilitation.  
Taking part in the great mitzva of helping and encouraging this widow and her children and raising their downtrodden spirits will bring its own reward. And may the grace of performing this mitzva preserve those who answer this call; may they be blessed with a good, happy year, a year of health and happiness.

Sincerely,  
The Family Rescue Committee

Contributions may be passed to:  
1. The Family Rescue Committee, P.O.B. 686, Jerusalem  
2. Rabbi Yehoshua Neuberg, P.O.B. 5458, Jerusalem  
3. Rabbi Avigdor Nebenzahl, P.O.B. 5422, Jerusalem  
or be deposited at a bank for crediting to account No. 64-732990 at the Gush branch of the Israel Discount Bank, Jerusalem.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

### Crisis in Prisons Service

# Axe expected to fall on three prison officials

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At least three prison officers are expected to be fired and a shake up in the Prisons Service affecting senior personnel is likely, in the wake of the escape by three convicted terrorists from a Negev maximum security jail two weeks ago.

A full report on the incident, which was due to be released late last night, is said to show that three warders at the Nafha prison near Mitze Ramon lied in an apparent attempt to cover up negligence.

Last night Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, Prisons Commissioner David Maimon and senior officials from all over the country met at Ramle prison to consider the crisis. Among the matters they are believed to have discussed is the future of Nafha Prison governor Haim Zohar, who some sources said may be forced to resign.

Bar-Lev issued a statement last night saying that the report showed that there were three factors behind the escape: negligence by prison guards in carrying out headcounts of prisoners; poor supervision in general in the prison; and changes in security routines caused by construction of a new wing in the prison.

He also said that the findings of

the report at this stage were not complete, and that it does not specifically recommend who should be fired.

Responding to reports that the security services were angered at the way the Prisons Service had dealt with the escape, Bar-Lev said that the security services "have also had their failures."

The investigation was carried out by Aryeh Shafer, deputy head of the service's intelligence branch and Shmuel Katzav, the senior officer in the central district.

The report said that the evening headcount required by security regulations had not been carried out on the night the terrorists escaped, and that they were not missed during the headcount the next morning.

Three officers responsible for the headcounts reportedly lied to the investigators, saying that the prisoners had been counted in the evening.

One officer even said that he had seen the escapees in the morning, hours after they had in fact absconded. He said that the prisoners had taken advantage of the fact that renovations are being carried out at Nafha and walked through an opening in the security fence during the building workers' breakfast break.

The inquiry team believed that at first but then learnt that the tracks

of the escaping prisoners had been found covered with morning dew—proving that they escaped at night.

The three prison officers were questioned again, but in the meantime the recaptured terrorists confirmed that they had broken out at night.

The security forces were reportedly furious at the misleading information given to them by prison officers. It gave the three terrorists more time to make their getaway, they said.

Israel Television last night reported that the prisoners escaped from their cell at 3:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon September 20, and hid until nightfall in a building where construction work was being carried out in the prison, when they made their escape. They were not discovered missing until 11:00 a.m. the next morning, according to this report.

The escapees—Khalil Sayedi Ahmed al-Rahi, 33, serving life for murdering a senior police officer; Kamel Salim Mohammed el Nadi, 37, sentenced to 47 years for throwing grenades at soldiers; and Ahmed Ismail Hussein abu Nasira, 27, serving life for murder and attacking a police officer—were recaptured last Saturday hiding under a pile of hay in a truck near the Egyptian border.

## Palmahnik back on Burma Road

By ANDY COURT  
For The Jerusalem Post

The last time Amos Horev visited the hills which tower over the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway near Beit Meir, he was fighting for his life and for the survival of Jerusalem's Jewish population. At the time he was a member of the Harel Brigade of the Palmah, the pre-state commando force of the Hagana.

Yesterday, 39 years later, Horev, who later became a member of the IDF General Staff and president of the Haifa Technion, returned for a different purpose: to give young soldiers and high school students a sense of what the War of Independence was like, and to remind them not to forget at what cost the state they inherited was won.

The strategic positions near Beit Meir that were crucial during the war over the road to besieged Jeru-

salem are being prepared for the public by soldiers in the army's Education Officers' courses. The soldiers have cleared the famous "Burma Road," which provided an alternative route to the capital, blazed trails, and placed explanatory signs at important outposts.

Some 500 soldiers and high school students marched to the old battle sites yesterday, receiving explanations from army guides. The march, and a ceremony honouring those who fought to break through the Arab blockade of Jerusalem, are part of the events marking the 40th anniversary of the state.

"Without holding this area, we wouldn't have kept Jerusalem," Horev told soldiers yesterday. "And you have to understand: in the War of Independence, we were a rag-tag army—without enough arms, ammunition, food or fuel."

The hill where Horev spoke, known as Mishla (outpost) 21, can be reached by taking a winding dirt road leading off the road to moshav Beit Meir—a tight turn before the moshav itself if one is coming from the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. From the outpost one can see how easily forces controlling the hill could strangle the road, the only one connecting Jerusalem to the coast.

One can follow the course of the Burma Road, the clandestine alternative route which was used to smuggle supplies to Jerusalem by night.

The Palmah's Harel Brigade fought the Battle of Beit Meir in May 1948. In a bloody fight which lasted several days, the troops eventually conquered and destroyed the Arab town of Beit Mahsir (population 4,000 to 5,000), which was located where Beit Meir is situated today.

### Agreement by George Shultz

# Green light for Kfir sale to Colombia

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's prospects for exporting Kfir jet fighters brightened yesterday after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agreed to allow the plane to be sold to Colombia. The move could boost Israeli marketing efforts in other countries as well.

U.S. approval is necessary because the plane is equipped with an American J-79 engine and Israel's agreement with the U.S. provides that the engine cannot be sold to a third country without Washington's consent.

Israeli officials differed as to why the Americans agreed to the proposed deal with Colombia. Some said the U.S. was trying to help Israel overcome the effects of cancelling the Lavi project, but others argued the U.S. has all along agreed to Israel's exporting its planes to countries which are authorized to buy American aircraft. According to this argument President Jimmy Carter had foiled Israeli efforts to sell Kfirs to Latin America because—at that time—he would not allow American companies to do so either.

The agreement with Colombia is not yet in the bag and much remains to be done before the Kfirs can be loaded onto ships bound for Latin America. Israel and Colombia have been discussing the sale of Kfirs for a long time, with ups and downs in the talks, partly because Israel refused to extend credit.

(A similar plan to sell 10 to 12

Kfirs to Honduras fell through even though the U.S. administration agreed that Honduras buy the Kfirs. In that case, Northrop offered Honduras its F-5s, topped its offer with attractive financial arrangements and Israel lost out, sources here said).

The current plan calls for selling 12 used Kfir C-7 aircraft. The Israel Aircraft Industries produced 212 Kfirs but the Air Force doesn't have the money to maintain that many planes. Thus some 80 Kfirs, including aircraft produced as late as last year have been mothballed, senior military sources noted.

If the deal is finalized Colombia will become the third country outside Israel to fly Kfirs. Ecuador bought 12 and the U.S. leased 25 to simulate enemy aircraft. The American Navy acquired 12 for \$70m, and the Marines took delivery of the 13 others for \$100m.

The contacts between the Israel Aircraft Industries and Colombia are not new. Colombia has been sending its Mirage fighters to Israel for upgrading. It bought two LAI-made Arava transport planes to link sparsely populated areas which civilian carriers did not want to serve, a diplomatic source told *The Jerusalem Post*.

### Soviets give Magarik fortnight to leave

**MOSCOW (Reuters).** — Alexei Magarik, the last Prisoner of Zion to be released from prison in the Soviet Union a fortnight ago, has been given permission to emigrate.  
Magarik, who was sentenced to three years at hard labour in 1985, said that he had not yet received his papers but had been told officially that he must leave the Soviet Union by October 15.

Although it has no signed contract with the Americans, the Histadrut's Solel Boneh was reasonably sure of getting most of the construction work with estimated earnings of between \$40 and \$50 million.

A memorial service for our sons  
**EHUD DONNINGER** ז"ל  
**RAMI RUBIN** ז"ל  
will be held on Tuesday, October 6, 1987, at 4:30 p.m.,  
at the Moshav Habonim Cemetery.  
The Families, and  
Moshav Habonim

My beloved wife  
**DORA CRAMER**  
is with us no more.  
Mourning by husband: Morry (Moshe) Daniel Kirsten  
Salome Arther  
and grandchildren

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of  
our dearest  
**BECKI MICHELS** ז"ל  
The funeral was held on Wednesday, September 30, 1987.  
Mourning by:  
Fridel Baot  
Dorit, Mickey, Yaron and Sharon Cohen  
and their families

The family of  
**Dr. NAFTALY WYDRA** ז"ל  
wishes to express its deep-felt appreciation to all who  
offered comfort during this past month.  
His widow: Yocheved Wydra  
Children: Yael Yanor, Reuven Wydra  
Grandchild: Lee Yanor



Ryan O'Neal, left, and Farah Fawcett share a light moment this week with 20th Century Fox president Leonard Goldberg in Beverly Hills, Calif., when the National Conference of Christians and Jews presented Goldberg with their Entertainment Industries Humanitarian Award. (Reuters)

### 'Unique' Foreign Ministry to work during Succot

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As if he didn't have enough trouble from the politicians, Foreign Minister Peres will today also have to confront disgruntled Foreign Ministry employees who are upset at his refusal to allow them to take off the Succot holiday, as other government agencies will be doing.

A worker's petition to close the ministry during Succot was sent to Peres in New York. But the disappointing answer from Peres's team was that the ministry was "special and unique," just like the Defence Ministry, which will also stay open during Succot.

Ministry officials have been maintaining for years that their work is "unique" and that they should be paid the same as Defence Ministry employees, but to no avail. Their "uniqueness," said ministry employees yesterday, was apparently only good for working more than other civil servants, not for getting higher pay.

### Anger over failure to okay VOA budget

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

There is mounting concern in Israel over the failure of the U.S. Congress to approve the budget for the construction of the Voice of America relay station in the Arava. Several local construction and electronics companies who were expecting a share of the \$280 million allocation, might now be left with hopes and no more.

Although it has no signed contract with the Americans, the Histadrut's Solel Boneh was reasonably sure of getting most of the construction work with estimated earnings of between \$40 and \$50 million.

## Treasury overactive in capital market for months

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

In the past month, while the commercial banks suffered from a shortage of shekels and outstepped liquidity margins, the Treasury continued to absorb money in the capital market, it emerged yesterday from figures released by the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Israel.

The Finance Ministry raised about NIS 232 million in the capital market. This was partially offset by the Bank of Israel which sold Treasury bills worth NIS 95 million less than the value of maturing bills. The net result was an absorption of NIS 137m. by the government due to capital market operations.

Economic observers pointed out that for many months the Treasury engaged in a policy of mopping up funds from the public, fearing that the cashing in of bank shares maturing at the end of October would bring a monetary flood. On Wednesday, when it realized it had overshot its absorption efforts, the Treasury, together with the Bank of Israel, decided to immediately inject NIS 250m. into the banking system.

The figures also showed that in September the government spent some NIS 306m. in its current, non-capital market operations, over and above its revenue. A large part of the gap was caused by the Treasury's decision to advance the payment of salaries of civil servants from the beginning of October to the third week in September, because of the holidays. The combined effect of the injection in current operations and the absorption in the capital market was an injection of NIS 169m.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday that the foreign currency reserves at the end of September totalled \$4,532 million, \$29 million less than at the end of the previous month. In European Currency Unit (ECU) terms the reserves totalled ECU 4,010m., compared to ECU 4,000m. at the end of August. The increase in reserves in ECU terms, compared to the fall in dollar terms, reflected the higher value of the dollar at the end of last month.

Israel will receive this month from the U.S. \$1.2 billion in civilian aid for American fiscal year 1987-88. This will probably boost the reserves for the coming months well above the \$5 billion.

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We share in the grief of our esteemed friend  
**AARON CHURBA** and family, on the passing of his  
**Father** ז"ל  
May you be consoled together with the remainder  
of mourners in Zion and Jerusalem, and may you  
know no further sorrow.  
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ברוך  
**A Memorial Meeting**  
to mark the tenth yahrzeit of  
**Rabbi Dr. HILLEL MEDALIE** ז"ל  
formerly of Dublin, Leeds and Antwerp  
will take place on Sunday, October 4 (11 Tishrei 5748) at  
7:30 p.m., at the Ohel Moshe Synagogue, Rehov Ben  
Eliezer, Herzliya Pituah.  
Eulogies: Rabbi Shear Yashuv Cohen  
Chief Rabbi of Haifa  
Rabbi Nachum Zevin  
Rabbi of Kiryat Eliahu.  
Mishcan Hillel Ariel, Haifa.  
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express their sincere condolences  
and share the grief and mourning  
of our dear friends  
Joyce and Meyer Deltcher  
and related families  
on the death of  
**Dr. EZRA LOZINSKI** ז"ל  
May his memory be blessed  
and may his great deeds be a source of comfort

We grieve with the  
**DENEMAN FAMILY**  
on the tragic death of their son  
**HANOCH PETER** ז"ל  
Moshav Nees Amin



Foreign office says governor-general is 'sole, legitimate authority'

## UK pressure on Fiji coup leader

LONDON (AFP). -- Both the queen and the British Foreign Office stressed yesterday their support for Fiji's governor-general and maintained pressure on Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, the leader of the September 25 coup. Buckingham Palace said in a statement that governor-general Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau held telephone talks with Queen Elizabeth's private secretary.

"The queen is following the developments closely and continues to regard the governor-general, who is still at his post, as the sole legitimate source of executive authority," a spokesman said.

The queen, head of Fiji in her role as head of the Commonwealth, made no comment on the latest statements by Rabuka who proclaimed himself head of state in Suva earlier yesterday.

Rabuka has scrapped the constitution, declared the island a republic and announced that Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau had been deposed.

A Foreign Office spokesman said London was "gravely concerned" that there had been "no move back to constitutional government as we had hoped."

Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal meanwhile said Fiji must receive unanimous agreement from the commonwealth's 48 member countries if it was to remain a member. Such agreement was "neither automatic nor can it be assumed."

Official circles here said yesterday that it was still hoped the coup might fail.

New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange said the queen's unprecedented intervention combined

with pressure from many others against the coup leaders could still change the situation.

"There are people in Fiji who have more than affection for the crown. They have an allegiance to it," he said in an interview with the BBC. "It (the coup) is a repudiation of all they have held dear and traditional. That is why it will not be long-lasting."

Rabuka said he declared himself Fiji's head of state in a bid to halt what he saw as his country's political domination by ethnic Indians. He is a partly Indian-trained career officer who says he has no intention of becoming a dictator.

Rabuka, 39, was the third ranking officer in the royal Fiji military forces until he led his soldiers into the parliament building on May 14 and overthrew the elected

government.

He said then that his aim was to enshrine Melanesian political supremacy in Fiji, which he believed was under threat from the majority Indian population. He staged a second coup on September 25 because he felt Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau and Fiji's political leaders were more concerned about government than protecting the rights of the indigenous population.

Rabuka joined the army after failing to gain a university degree. Trained in India and New Zealand, he served with distinction in the Fiji contingent of the UN Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon in 1980, and in Sinai in 1983.

He said in a recent interview that the election in April of a pro-Indian coalition government under Timoci Bavadra and subsequent agitation

by the staunchly Melanesian Taukei Movement made him realize that the time was ripe in Fiji for either socialism or military intervention to preserve democracy and traditional values.

The Taukei are among the colonel's staunchest supporters and wanted him to go ahead with plans to declare Fiji a republic and ensure ethnic Fijian domination in government, analysts said.

In Wellington, New Zealand, a senior Foreign Ministry official described Col Rabuka's decision as "ominous" and "surprising after the events of yesterday," referring to the talks with the governor-general and former premiers. "It is clear the Taukei movement have got to him," he added.

## Surrogate mother gives birth to triplets for her daughter

JOHANNESBURG (AFP). -- The first woman in the world to carry her own grandchildren as a surrogate mother for her daughter gave birth by caesarian section to healthy triplets here, a hospital spokesman said here yesterday.

Pat Anthony, 48, produced two boys and one girl in a pregnancy lasting nearly a full term, which friends described as "very difficult" and "especially uncomfortable in the past few months."

Anthony, normally a petite woman, from the farming town of Tzaneen, some 400 kilometres northeast of Johannesburg, had been holed up in the privately-owned Park Lane Clinic here for over three weeks waiting for the birth.

The Anthony family refused to comment on the event because of their "contractual obligation" to Britain's *The Mail on Sunday* newspaper, which has bought the exclusive rights to the story, reportedly for \$600,000.

Anthony agreed to bear her own grandchildren because her daughter, Karen Ferreira-Jorge, 25, could have no more children after her uterus was removed when she gave birth to a son three years ago.

Ferreira-Jorge's ova were surgically removed and fertilized in a laboratory with her husband Alcinio's sperm. The embryos were then implanted into her mother's uterus.

Anthony became a virtual recluse after the story was sold to the British newspaper *Mail on Sunday*. Journalists kept a 24-hour vigil at her bedside when she entered the clinic.

Her ward on the second floor of the private clinic became a fortress as British journalists sealed off her room trying to prevent other report-



Pat Anthony, the first woman in the world to carry her own grandchildren as a surrogate mother, gave birth to healthy triplets on Wednesday (AFP)

ers from breaking South Africa's medical story of the decade. When her pregnancy was revealed last April, Anthony was quoted by *The Mail on Sunday* as saying: "I am a grandmother who is carrying and will bear my own grandchildren. They will be very special indeed."

Under South African law, the triplets will remain the legal children of Anthony until their genetic mother and father adopt them.

The Justice Ministry said last week in Cape Town that the offspring were the children of the woman who carried and gave birth to them. But doctors attending Anthony said that the grandmother was "psychologically ready" to hand over the children to her daughter.

## Iraqi planes strike again

## Hit-and-run Iranian attacks on tankers

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). -- Iran's speedboat-borne gunmen shot up three and possibly four tankers in the Gulf, shipping sources said yesterday, but the show of force appeared limited to areas where night-prowling U.S. helicopters were least likely to be encountered.

Two Japanese-owned supertankers and another flying the Pakistani flag were the victims of the attacks, staged in apparent retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iranian oil tankers. Shipping officials said they could not confirm reports that a third Japanese vessel also was hit.

Baghdad's official news agency, monitored in Cyprus, said Iraqi warplanes struck another "large naval target," meaning an oil tanker, off Iran in the Gulf around dawn yesterday.

It was the sixth such raid claimed by Iraq since the weekend, but not all have been verified by independent shipping sources.

Although witnesses' accounts indicated an unusual number of Iranian speedboats took part -- five in two attacks during a 10-minute span, Wednesday night and two in yesterday's incident -- no casualties were reported and damage to the vessels was minimal.

Shipping salvage officials, who

asked not to be named, noted that the Iranians concentrated their attacks in the inner Strait of Hormuz, just hours after a large convoy, including four U.S. warships, passed the strategic chokepoint into the Gulf.

A Greek tanker was attacked by a speedboat on Tuesday night in the first such incident since the U.S. navy's capture of the Iranian mine-layer Iran Ajr on September 21.

One shipping executive said the Iranians had "cleverly" waited for the U.S. warships to be out of the area before attacking the Japanese vessels. He noted further that the latest attack, on the 43,429-ton Pakistani tanker Johar, occurred in daylight yesterday, in the same general area as the Japanese ships.

Although daytime attacks are not unprecedented, the paramilitary revolutionary guards riding the fast gunboats normally prey on shipping after dark.

The shipping executive said the location and timing of the attacks minimized chances that the speedboats might encounter the U.S. army's super-secret, night-flying "sea bat" helicopters, which stalked the Iran Ajr and attacked it after it was observed dropping mines in the Gulf, off Bahrain.

## Lebanese MK shoots armed assailant dead

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP). -- A pro-Syrian parliament member shot and killed an armed assailant yesterday in an apparent assassination bid, police said.

A police statement said leftist parliament deputy Najah Wakim, a Greek Orthodox Christian, pumped three bullets at the attacker from a Soviet-designed 9-mm. automatic pistol. The assailant, according to documents found with him, was identified as Abdou Elias Abdou, also a Christian.

"He had a pistol, but I was faster," Wakim told the Associated Press in a telephone interview.

"I have no idea about his motives. I think the identity card found on him is forged," Wakim added. He refused to disclose further details.

Abdou was armed with a silenced 7-mm. automatic pistol when he entered Wakim's first floor apartment in Moslem west Beirut's Kaskas district at 7:50 a.m., the statement said. It added Abdou locked the deputy's wife, Hiam, and daughter, Julnar, in the living room and broke into the bedroom.

"Deputy Wakim fired three bullets at the assailant, killing him instantaneously," the police statement said.



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev talks to students of the Murmansk Navigation School yesterday during his trip to the northern region of the USSR, as his wife Raisa listens. (Reuters)

## Death toll climbs in Natal flood

CAPE TOWN (AFP). -- The death toll in South Africa's flood-stricken Natal Province stood at 145 yesterday and another 76 people were missing, Health Minister Willie van Niekerk said yesterday, while police in Durban reported more than 150 deaths.

"I have no doubt this is the biggest natural disaster this country has ever experienced," Dr. van Niekerk told a press conference, adding that reports to a special cabinet committee dealing with the flood indicated the situation was worse than expected.

The minister said the death toll could reach 200 and he was concerned about cholera and dysentery breaking out. He said it was very difficult to assess the number of homes damaged but it could be as high as 30,000 to 50,000.

On Wednesday, President Pieter Botha declared Natal a disaster area, as rescue workers continued their search for people missing in the floods. Police in Durban said hundreds of people had been reported missing and there were fears the death toll would be much higher.

Relief organizations and the military have been working round the clock since the tropical downpours let up late Tuesday to bring aid to those left destitute.

The worst hit areas of the province, including parts of the KwaZulu black tribal homeland, were still cut off yesterday from the outside world as work to repair washed-away roads, railway lines and bridges continued.

Some parts of Natal also face a major water crisis after the destruction of aqueducts and water pipelines. The industrial and agricultural sectors have been crippled by the floods and water shortages, and have suffered losses estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars.

The entire Natal coastline, gouged away by rain, washways and angry seas, is littered with debris. Around Durban, the country's biggest port and one of its premier holiday resorts, dead animals, bales of wood, oil drums, water hyacinth and sugar cane are piled in rotting heaps which choke the waterline.

## Cairo opens metro

CAIRO (Reuters). -- Cairo's new metro, the first underground railway in Africa and the Middle East, opened for passengers yesterday, amid the confusion, most liked the ride.

But, in a city whose 12 million inhabitants don't form lines if they can help it, travellers didn't take easily to queuing for tickets.

People crowded around ticket barriers to see how commuters, who normally struggle through traffic jams to get to work, fared on the new, French-built system.

Hundreds of passengers flocked smiling out of Sadat Station on Cairo's main Tahrir Square, named after the late president Anwar Sadat. "It's the first time I've seen so many people smile as they get off a public vehicle," a guide said as he showed a woman how to insert her ticket into an automatic gate.

He was among dozens of officials and policemen drafted to help disorient passengers use the six-station underground network, which links up with surface electric lines running north to south through the Arab world's largest city.

The metro, begun by a French consortium in 1982, was inaugurated last Sunday by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and President Hosni Mubarak who called it an answer to the dreams of Cairo's frustrated by horrendous traffic.

The first phase now open cost about \$370 million. Other lines are planned for later this century.

## China calls 'leftism' its biggest blunder

BEIJING (Reuters). -- Communist China said yesterday that "leftism" was the biggest blunder in its 38-year history and vowed never to become involved in class struggles again.

Today, the anniversary of the day in 1949 when Mao Tse-tung declared the People's Republic of China in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing, is a national holiday. Many city residents are granted two days' break.

The official *People's Daily* newspaper, in an editorial to mark the national holiday, said China was building its own kind of socialism by applying the "universal truths of Marxism" to conditions in the country.

"History teaches us that our greatest mistake since 1949 was leftism. It is the principal danger... We must pay particular attention to preventing it. We cannot and will not undertake political campaigns of class struggle," it said.

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## Hebrew U. expert cautions against optimism

## China-Israel talks 'encouraging movement'

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in New York on Wednesday night was hardly a historic breakthrough toward diplomatic ties, though it did indicate, "encouraging movement" in the Chinese attitude to Israel, says Dr. Yitzhak Shichor, an expert on China in the Department of East Asian Studies at the Hebrew University.

In an interview yesterday, Shichor cautioned against interpreting the Peres-Wu meeting as demonstrating a fundamental change in the Chinese position toward Israel and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"There was nothing unusual in what was said: the Chinese reiterated their official position that there will be no ties with Israel until the Palestinian problem is resolved and

Israel withdraws from the territories. On this there was no substantial progress." Neither was there an announcement of less dramatic changes, like permission for Israelis to visit China, Shichor said.

Nevertheless, he said the agreement to continue contacts through the UN ambassadors of both countries was an encouraging development, and the meeting had important symbolic significance.

Unlike his predecessors in office, Wu is a member of the Chinese politburo and thus a top-level decision-maker in his government. The public nature of the meeting demonstrated Chinese diplomatic self-confidence, and openness to dialogue.

The reserved Chinese statements after the meeting indicated the predicament China is in regarding the question of relations with Israel.

Shichor said. The Arab world is an important export outlet for China, a prime market for its arms sales, and a source of investments and loans.

In addition, China maintains a long-standing commitment to the Palestinian cause, and a warm relationship with the PLO, which has near-diplomatic status in Beijing.

The meeting with Peres was thus a tentative diplomatic first step for the Chinese, according to Shichor.

"The Chinese are treading very carefully, using salami tactics," he said. "They are taking a step, and checking the reaction in the Arab world, and also among themselves, and if it goes over quietly, they take another step."

Shichor speculated that it was likely there were internal disagreements in the Chinese leadership on the need to pursue ties with Israel and become involved in moves con-

nected with an international Middle East peace conference. A younger, more reformist section of the Chinese elite may favour such activity as an opportunity to enhance China's international status, and involve it in important diplomatic developments.

This group may believe it is important to maintain normal contacts with any state, especially in view of China's special status as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

There may also be elements in the leadership who favour ties with Israel for the bilateral benefits such relations could bring. These leaders could be representing industrial, and agricultural sectors in the economy, as well as the armaments industry, according to Shichor.

Though the Middle East conflict

is not a central item on China's foreign policy agenda, its resolution may well be a desirable objective for the government, whose policy has been based on assuring international calm, in order to facilitate a concentration of resources on development projects at home.

The older, more doctrinaire elements in the Chinese leadership are probably more cautious about moving towards ties with Israel and involvement in Middle East peace diplomacy, according to Shichor.

These men are more conservative and wary of the consequences of such a policy, in keeping with traditional Chinese diplomacy. This group probably wishes that the Arabs and Israelis would sort out their problems themselves, without the need for involvement of China or other international actors, Shichor said.

## Israelis ends stint with Amnesty

## Concern over use of administrative detention here

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some time ago in London, while he was researching human rights abuses in Uruguay for Amnesty International, Hebrew University professor Eddy Kaufman received a letter from a captain in the Uruguayan army. It contained two photographs of torture of prisoners. Identical copies of the pictures and letter had been sent to the pope. The captain, whose conscience was troubled, had decided to get word out of the horrors he had witnessed behind the walls of his country's jails.

Kaufman could tell from the pictures that the prisoners were being tortured near a brick wall. He asked a member of a Catholic organization, who was to visit Uruguay, to try to locate a building in a certain city, whose walls resembled the one in the picture.

The man found such a structure, and after watching it for some time, could see cars stopping in front of the building, and their passengers hauled out and hustled into the building. The man moved closer to examine the building's brick walls, and found that they matched those in the photograph. He snapped a picture of the facility and reported details of its location to Kaufman.

The story illustrates the delicate and complex means used by Amnesty International to collect the information contained in its annual report on human rights abuses around the world. Its 1987 report was published this week.

Kaufman, who last year ended a seven-year stint on Amnesty International's international executive, says the London-based organization employs about 100 researchers, whose job it is to collect information on human rights violations in various countries. Where possible, the work is done openly, through contacts with local human rights organizations and governments.

Amnesty missions visit many countries on a regular basis. The organization has local chapters in 45 countries, but to maintain objectivity their members are not permitted to write or comment officially on the human rights situation in their home states.

According to Kaufman, the Israeli authorities have responded well and in business-like fashion to queries by Amnesty researchers. The organization has maintained correspondence with the Attorney General's Office and has published the office's replies in its reports. Amnesty International maintains a chapter in Israel, the only one in the Middle East, aside from Turkey's.

In countries with closed or totalitarian political systems, access is admittedly more limited, says Kaufman. Nevertheless, information is gathered through interviews with former prisoners or exiles, couriers who visit the countries with the aim of collecting information, and media and eyewitness reports.

During his year's research on Uruguay, Kaufman contacted dozens of former prisoners for accounts of their incarceration. He also received regular letters from an anonymous writer, whom he could identify by the consecutive numbering on his communications and by the typewriter ribbon used in the letters.

Care is taken to assure the credibility of sources, and reports are double-checked and cross-checked with others to find if they form a coherent and credible picture. Data is examined to assure that it does not contain false information which may have been planted by a government in order to discredit the organization. As a result, very few errors have been made over the years, according to Kaufman.

He emphasizes that Amnesty International steers clear of political partisanship or value statements, and limits its work to straightforward research and documentation, regardless of the political system of the country being examined.

Now that Kaufman's term on Amnesty International's executive has ended, and the mandatory year's cooling-off period has passed, he is free to express his views on the human rights situation here, particularly in the territories.

Kaufman believes the most serious new development in this area is the increasing resort to administrative detention against Palestinian activists who have not been shown to advocate violence. This was the focus of Amnesty International's report this year on Israel and the occupied territories, and what led it to adopt Arab Studies Society head Faisal Hussein as "a prisoner of conscience," on the grounds that he was jailed for his political views and nonviolent political activity.

Kaufman says the Israeli authorities are making "a deliberate attempt to use administrative detention to crack down on non-violent political opposition." He says that Hussein's detention is a case in point.

Reviewing arguments made in an Amnesty report on the case, Kaufman said Hussein has openly dissociated himself from violence and called for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli dispute. The Israeli authorities appear to be identifying support for the PLO with support for terrorism, even though the organization is an umbrella group which contains moderates engaged in nonviolent political activity, who advocate peaceful dialogue and have even been assassinated for their views, he says.

If Hussein is indeed guilty of organizing violence, he should be brought to trial, Kaufman says. The argument that this is impossible since it would expose vital sources of information is "weak," he says. The Amnesty report on Hussein's case asserts: "It is not acceptable to transfer the onus of proof to the accused person, and then deny that person or his legal representative an opportunity to see the evidence on which the accusations are based, let alone to challenge it before an independent court or tribunal."

ETV journalists declare dispute

Educational Television's nightly news magazine, *A New Evening*, was not telecast yesterday due to a work dispute declared by ETV journalists. ETV Director-General Yaacov Loiberman was optimistic last night that the sanctions would not continue today.

## Shamir blasts 16 teenagers:

## 'You must go where the IDF sends you'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sixteen teenagers who stirred up a storm this week by asking the defence minister to exempt them from army service in the territories got a caning from Prime Minister Shamir yesterday when he answered questions from an audience of hundreds of school pupils.

"Woe betide us if the day ever comes when soldiers can themselves decide where and when they will serve," said Shamir. "There is no place in the army for arguments like this."

The 16, all from the Tel Aviv area, put their request in a letter to Defence Minister Rabin in which they asserted that the occupation had turned the IDF into "an army of oppression."

Their argument got short shrift from the premier who told his audience, many of whom will shortly be drafted: "The IDF is the army of the nation and of the people and it acts according to the instructions of the elected government."

"Every young citizen has the duty to defend his country and when you go to the army you must be fully prepared to serve wherever you are sent. You must be ready to serve the people and guard its security."

He said it was out of the question to allow the individual soldier, rather than the army, to decide where he or she will be based.

Shamir, who was addressing pupils of the ORT technical school in Jerusalem, faced some tough questions from his young audience.

Perhaps the hardest came from 16-year-old Michal Dvoretzky, who asked him why — as acting interior minister — he had failed to sign the order for the building of a soccer stadium in the capital. Plans for the stadium have long since been approved by the planning authorities and Shamir has been accused of bowing to ultra-Orthodox pressure by not signing the final go-ahead.

The question was greeted with a roar of approval, but the prime minister's answer was not.

"It is true that the plans have been approved," he agreed. "But they are still being examined and tested. I know that some time soon I'll have to decide whether to sign the final order. But I haven't made up my mind yet."

Asked whether he thought the Orthodox minority had too much influence, Shamir said there were historical and traditional reasons for religious influence in Israel.

The national and religious nature of the Jewish people could not be separated, he went on, but clashes between religious and non-religious groups were the result of extremism by both sides, which he totally rejected.

The religious status quo was not a "holy cow," but he saw mutual tolerance as the only way ahead. "We have to live together. Our principle has to be national unity. We — religious and non-religious — must stand together in order to gain national strength and be able to stand up to our external enemies."

"If we do this then there will be no more Shabbat demonstrations in Jerusalem and everyone will better enjoy the Sabbath."

On the chances of Middle East peace, Shamir hit an upbeat tone, saying he believed that "the hour of peace is not far away." The only way to make peace lay in direct face-to-face talks with our neighbours.

The Arabs were increasingly aware that Israel cannot be overthrown by force of arms, the prime minister said.

"I think the chances for a settlement of the struggle are growing. I hope — we all hope — that if we are strong, and if the Arabs are persuaded that they cannot beat us with weapons and terror, there will be talks, in the near future, that will lead to peace."

change their minds. We, too, are eager for peace, they wrote, but until it comes everyone must be ready to go wherever the IDF needs them.

Hallevy said he could not speak for Hashomer Hatzair because its members have not yet debated the issue or passed any resolutions. But, speaking as an educator from a political movement whose views are similar to those of the 12th graders, he said he thinks the youngsters made a mistake.

"They don't understand the political system well enough to know that their opponents, such as the Tehiya, won't hold an ideological debate with them. Groups like the Tehiya will use a letter like this to stir up emotions against them."

"I bet that 70 per cent of the Israeli public is with them in opposing the occupation, but the way they went about it alienated most of that public. They also don't understand that if they leave the field and don't serve in the territories, the very abuses they fear will be more likely because others will fill the vacuum. And though some of the top IDF commanders share these kids' moral dilemma, they take full responsibility, too."

## 'Played into hands of Tehiya'

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 12th graders who wrote to Defence Minister Rabin asking not to be assigned to duty in the territories were unwittingly playing into the hands of groups like Tehiya, according to Hagai Hallevy, head of the Mapam affiliated Hashomer Hatzair youth movement yesterday.

He was responding to a letter which the Tehiya youth movement sent to Rabin on Wednesday, strongly condemning the letter writers.

"We consider it both our right and duty to serve in the IDF and to protect Jewish settlement through the Land of Israel, in keeping with the defence tradition which started with Hashomer, the Tehiya youngsters wrote. They also called on all youth movements to speak out against those who refuse to serve wherever the army needs them."

Movements which normally would not agree with Tehiya, such as the Histadrut's Hanoar Haoved Vahelomed, agree with the Tehiya this time. Hanor Haoved issued a resolution disapproving of the 12th graders' letter and calling on them to

change their minds. We, too, are eager for peace, they wrote, but until it comes everyone must be ready to go wherever the IDF needs them.

Hallevy said he could not speak for Hashomer Hatzair because its members have not yet debated the issue or passed any resolutions. But, speaking as an educator from a political movement whose views are similar to those of the 12th graders, he said he thinks the youngsters made a mistake.

"They don't understand the political system well enough to know that their opponents, such as the Tehiya, won't hold an ideological debate with them. Groups like the Tehiya will use a letter like this to stir up emotions against them."

"I bet that 70 per cent of the Israeli public is with them in opposing the occupation, but the way they went about it alienated most of that public. They also don't understand that if they leave the field and don't serve in the territories, the very abuses they fear will be more likely because others will fill the vacuum. And though some of the top IDF commanders share these kids' moral dilemma, they take full responsibility, too."

Foreign Minister Peres shakes hands with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian during bilateral talks Wednesday at the Chinese Mission to the UN.



Foreign Minister Peres shakes hands with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian during bilateral talks Wednesday at the Chinese Mission to the UN.

## Visitors to Elijah's altar must travel terrible road lined by garbage piles

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Palestinians have taken over at the Mubrak, the lofty Mt. Carmel site of Elijah's altar, where he exposed the 450 prophets of Ba'al and scored a triumph for the Lord, as so vividly described in chapter 18 of I Kings.

The narrow, three kilometre access road to the site, four kms. from Daliat al-Carmel, is in a woeful state of disrepair with huge potholes that make passage hazardous and along which soundrels dump their garbage and building waste as a cheap way of getting rid of it.

The way to the Mubrak, a favourite spot for pilgrims of all religions, is paved with disgrace.

A Jerusalem Post investigation showed that perhaps the one way to rid the road of the garbage would be for Elijah to return and bring down divine fire (as he did in his confrontation with the false prophets) once or twice a week, to burn it up.

Tens of thousands of visitors flock to the site, but "for lack of money," and uncertainty as to who exactly is responsible for it, the authorities appear unable to give it the treatment it deserves.

"We have written dozens of letters, but every authority passes the

back to another," says a source in the Tourism Ministry, which is interested but "has no money" to back its interests.

Nadir Hassan, secretary of the Daliat al-Carmel local council said that, although the site is outside the village limits, "as a goodwill gesture" they occasionally have cleaned it up.

"But we are unable to maintain control and the rubbish tippers exploit darkness" to do their dirty work, "when we can't see them."

Yosef Levy, of the National Parks Authority said that though most of the site is part of the Dalia enclave inside the Carmel Park (which is outside its jurisdiction), "our inspectors do all they can to assure cleanliness. But the rubbish dumping is apparently so convenient a way for unscrupulous Dalia residents to get rid of their garbage that it is with us all the time."

Danny Bar-Oz, director of the Carmel Park, said the access road was built by the Elijah Carmelite monastery on the Mubrak site.

"Three or four times a year we join forces with the Jewish National Fund to clean up the rubbish, and Dalia sometimes chips in. But we have found it impossible to control the garbage tipping and every time I

go there and see new heaps of rubbish I am ashamed," he admitted.

There is a real problem since the land owners include the monastery, the Lands Authority, private plot holders, and others.

But the acute problem is the NIS 80,000 it will take to repair a single kilometre of the access road.

"If I had just NIS 20,000 available I'd get the Public Works Department to start the job. I know that, you have raised the problem again. (The Post first reported the sad situation a few years ago) I'll redouble my efforts," Bar-Oz said.

He noted that at this season, from Rosh Hashana through Succot the tourist traffic to the Carmel Park is at its height, accounting for "half a million of the two million annual visitors" and many go to the Mubrak.

The site itself is well kept, but in order to share the breathtaking view, best seen from the roof of the monastery (there is a very small entrance fee,) one must run the gauntlet of a terrible road lined by heaps of rubbish. The sword-brandishing statue of Elijah in the monastery yard has not driven the Philistines away, as Elijah in the flesh drove the prophets of the Ba'al to their death at the Kishon brook below.

## Baram predicts another national unity government

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
Post Political Reporter

The likeliest — and worst — possible outcome of the next general election will be the establishment of another national unity government, Labour Party secretary-general Uzi Baram said this week.

Speaking to Labour employees at party headquarters in Tel Aviv, Baram said it was highly improbable that the Likud would form the next coalition by itself. An election campaign centring on the peace process would benefit Labour, Baram said. He singled out the National Religious Party as a likely partner in a Labour-led coalition.

Baram said that Labour would hold its final convention in preparation for the elections next March. He said that the party must "work hard in the field" in order to win the elections.

## Reflections on past Yom Kippurs

These are some of the unexpected or expected things that happened on or about Yom Kippur in recent memory. Memory being as short as it is nowadays, this chronicle deliberately begins a year after the only Yom Kippur that is remembered by those who happened to be here in that year — 1973.

After all, while theoretically all religious people are more or less doing the same thing — fasting and praying, with maybe a short nap somewhere along the line — even among the religious there are subtle differences that mean a world of difference to those who know the differences.

There are, for example, religious Jews who do not include in their liturgies of atonement and mourning, prayers for soldiers who died in wars, not even the Yom Kippur War.

And of course there are many Israelis for whom Yom Kippur is a day of videos, or bicycle-riding or simply playing with the kids. For some, the traditions of Yom Kippur include a good round of stone-throwing, and for others a round of poker is preferred.

The year 1974 was a bad one for traffic accidents, so bad apparently that the chief rabbis of the day declared that for 40 days, up to Yom Kippur, a mention of road safety be included in prayers. Whether the prayers helped is buried in the files of the Central Bureau of Statistics. What is known is that on Yom Kippur in 1974, 29 babies were born in Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, setting a record for the most births in one day in any hospital in Israel.

In 1977, there were no carrots to be found in the *shuk* and pomegranates cost IL 8. A few weeks later the late Simha Ehrlich followed Menachem Begin's command and made things good for the people — prices

in Israel would never be the same. Nowadays, by the way, that IL 8 worth of pomegranates would be equivalent to 50 agorot.

A year later, Moshe Dayan was in Washington seeing the president. Jimmy Carter. Newspapers speculated that the White House appointment would not leave Dayan enough time to get to a Georgetown synagogue. It was never reported whether the usually Dionysian Dayan made it to the synagogue, probably because he didn't, but in those days Begin brooked no insult for his religious coalition partners.

Religion, of course, may sometimes have nothing to do with Yom Kippur, just as politics usually has nothing to do with religion. In 1985, for example, a 22-year-old Gazan stabbed a 16-year-old Gazan, because the latter insisted on smoking in public at the restaurant where they both worked in the Strip. The 22-year-old had argued that the smoking offended the Jewish patrons of the restaurant on the Day of Atonement.

In Tel Aviv, as was reported in this newspaper last year, thousands of people are out on bicycles, roaming the streets — it's the only day when there's no traffic. Ostensibly there shouldn't be any traffic fatalities on Yom Kippur. But in 1982, a four-year-old girl was killed while playing under the Gaba bridge that crosses Derech Jabotinsky, which is the main route from Tel Aviv to the mother of the *moshavot*, Petah Tikva.

In 1985 a chain of international dramas began on Yom Kippur, with

the murders of three Israelis on board their yacht in Larnaca. Those killings led to Israel's air raid over Tunisia, which led to the Achille Lauro hijacking, and so on and so forth until, as Yitzhak Shamir recently said, "even after there's peace."

In 1984, Jews recited *Kol Nidre* in the main exhibition hall of the Frankfurt Book Fair, while in Israel it was unusually hot. In 1986 the weather was actually quite nice, but in Nabulus things got quite hot when settlers and soldiers clashed near Joseph's Tomb. In 1983, while all of Bnei Brak was hungry in penitence, someone stole half a million dollars in cash and jewelry from the Vishnitz Hotel. Bnei Brak's most important residence for visiting dignitaries. Police investigators examining evidence said it appeared to be an inside job.

So this Yom Kippur is likely to be no different. People will faint tomorrow afternoon; ambulances will probably be stoned by kids at the Hadera intersection, and some of us, religious and non-religious, might even do the soul-searching called in Hebrew "the arithmetic of the soul."

A.D. Gordon, who like many of the Second Aliya, started life in a religious home and ended up in that religion called secularism, once gave thought to the problem. Writing about Yom Kippur, he asked "Have we," meaning secular Jews, "closed our account with Judaism? Have we clarified to ourselves what religion means to the human soul? Above all, what Judaism, the creation of our national spirit, means to the soul of the Jew?" And he continued in the never-completed essay called "On Yom Kippur": "What obscures the issue is that we see the external side of religion, while ignoring its main side, the inner side."

The "we" in that essay originally referred to those who, like Gordon, gave up the religion of their forefathers for a new religion of Jewish labour in a Jewish land. Nowadays, all too often, it appears that it could apply to all of us, religious and not, those who fast and those who ride bikes.

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# Israel should not shy away from its strengths

Post Defence Correspondent Hirsh Goodman suggests that Israel take advantage of the Soviet reaction to the Jericho II missile.

STRANGE that an official at the Prime Minister's Office should this week have termed Soviet concerns about Israel's alleged intermediate range missile capabilities as "propaganda." The Soviets have good reason to be concerned, and Israel should be pleased that this is so.

If Israel does possess — or at least if the Soviets and Arabs believe that it possesses — a locally developed missile with a range of some 825 kilometres, the implications are manifold, and all of them positive. By being able to strike strategic targets in all the potential confrontation states, and peripheral ones in the Soviet Union itself, Israel's deterrent capabilities are enhanced immeasurably.

These missiles will make Arab states think twice about participating in a future war, and serve as an incentive for the Soviets to restrain their Arab friends. They limit the freedom of decision and action of Israel's enemies, and increase the range of Israeli responses. There is surely nothing wrong with that.

Moreover, from the Soviet perspective, the possession of these missiles by Israel is the same as if they were in American or Nato arsenals. In the context of any East-West confrontation Israel will be an integral part of the Western alliance. It's military infrastructure — intelligence, hospitals, ports and airports — will all be Western assets that the Soviets will have to take into account when determining relative strengths and weaknesses for the next war.

They will also have to take into account that, theoretically, 25 per cent of the Israel Air Force can destroy the entire Soviet fleet in the eastern Mediterranean in just four days, and that the Israeli Navy can threaten and hamper Soviet freedom of action out of Arab ports. Whether Israel will do this or not is a moot question. The point is that the Soviets have to take Israel into account as a potential Western ally. Add to this the potential threat posed by Israeli possession of intermediate range missiles, and Soviet concerns become more understandable.

These missiles pose a threat to be conventionally armed or nuclear tipped. Today's technologies, not necessarily in the possession of Israel, but very easily acquired, allow these missiles to deliver bomblets, mines, fragmentation explosives and chemical agents — with pinpoint accuracy over huge distances.

Neutralizing them once in flight requires advanced anti tactical ballistic missile (ATBM) capabilities that the Soviets are currently working on, and the Arabs will certainly not possess for years to come — and even ATBM is not foolproof.

ANOTHER reason for Soviet concern is that reports of the Jericho II come at precisely the time that the Americans and Russians are negotiating over the fine print on the INF (Intermediate Nuclear Force) treaty that will remove missiles just like the Jericho from European arsenals. Israel is not bound by the treaty and thus unlike the U.S. and Nato countries, will be able to continue both developing and deploying them. In any future global conflict, therefore, the West will possess a

critical system that will have been removed from Eastern arsenals — yet another good reason for Soviet paranoia.

It would seem important for Israel to understand the source of Soviet concern, rather than dismissing it as sheer propaganda. By understanding why they are worried, we will better understand our strengths and thus be in a better position to negotiate.

Why denigrate that which the other side considers cardinal? Why not accept that, under certain conditions, the tail can wag the dog, as indeed seems to be the case with the Jericho II and that as a result, Israel has much more leeway in influencing Soviet attitudes on the Middle East, on subjects ranging from the peace conference to weapons transfer policies?

It is not only that Israel has these weapons that worries the Soviets but, perhaps more important, that Israel has the technological and scientific infrastructure to produce them. The technologies needed to guide a ballistic missile over hundreds of kilometres are extremely complex and encompass virtually every militarily-related scientific field.

The use of metals, inertial guidance systems, rocketry, avionics, miniaturization and systems integration are all essential components of any futuristic battle system. This knowledge can be applied to drones, brilliant munitions and advanced artillery, not to mention entire generations of missiles — ground, air and sea based.

No other single act could have better underlined for the Soviets that Israel retains its qualitative edge, despite the cancellation of the Lavi and brutal cuts in the defence budget over these past seven years, than the reported launching of Jericho II.

If Israel can develop a ballistic missile, then it probably has, for example, the technological, scientific and industrial capabilities of developing an effective anti-tactical ballistic missile. This calls into question the credibility of the threat posed to strategic targets in Israel by the Soviet-made SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles, deployed in Syria (and the SS-21s and SS-23s facing the Western allies in Europe) — again cause for Soviet anxiety.

THERE remains the question of how the Soviets will react to all this. Clearly, at this stage, they have opted for the diplomatic course, raising the implications of the Jericho II at every possible venue and in every possible context.

Among the many options open to them is to upgrade the weapons of their Arab clients, specifically Syria. But here too they have problems. The Russians face much the same dilemma in supplying weapons to Syria, that the Americans do in supplying arms to both Israel and the Arab states.

Each time a new Soviet system finds its way into Syria, the Israelis are quick to complain, fearful that the Syrians could open a second front on behalf of Iran. This, and not the desire to appease Israel, many analysts feel, was the main reason for Russia's recent announcement it will not be shipping SS-23s to Syria.

There is also a limit to what the Syrians can

absorb. The 1982 Lebanon war dramatically demonstrated Syria's limitations in handling high technology weapons. Whereas Syrian ground forces stood their ground, the Syrian army's high-tech components (missiles, command and control and air force) were decimated by superior Israeli technology. Given the flight of the Jericho, this inherent Syrian weakness seems all the more vivid.

From every indication, the current Soviet administration is not interested in fuelling local conflicts. On the contrary, the main thrust of Soviet policy appears to be to limit regional tensions in order not to divert attention from its main goal — of cooperating with the West in order to achieve parity with it.

Gorbachev's remarks to Syria's President Hafez Assad in Moscow earlier this year that for the USSR and Israel not to have diplomatic relations was "unnatural" was a poignant example of this changed thinking, as were his comments pushing Syria toward participation in an international conference.

But perhaps the most telling statement of all

was a rhetorical question reportedly raised by Gorbachev in his talks with Assad. "Why," he asked, "should we continue to pump weapons into Syria? We spent \$35 billion on arming Egypt and what did we get? We got Camp David."

There is no question that there has been a change in Soviet policy. There is also little question that the new attitudes toward Israel, while within the wider goals and strategies of glasnost, are a direct result of Israel's strengths, not weaknesses.

Why this good news has gone unnoticed at the Prime Minister's Office is a mystery. Or has Yitzhak Shamir's inviolate opposition to an international conference so blinded the prime minister's men to new realities that the only interpretation they have of Soviet responses to Israeli challenges is to claim "propaganda?"

Thank God there's more to Soviet fears than that. Unfortunately, our policy makers seem too narrow-minded and myopic to recognize the fact.



## 'The Jericho II is no surrogate for U.S. missiles'

Jerusalem Post Correspondent David Horovitz reports from London.

IT IS HARDLY surprising that the Soviet Union is warning Israel against continued development of the Jericho II surface-to-surface missile, says Col. John Cross, assistant director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). "The thought of more missiles, with a longer range, in an already volatile region, is clearly extremely worrying to them."

But, he adds, "I cannot for the life of me envisage that the Jericho is somehow intended to serve as a surrogate for scrapped American intermediate-range missiles, targeting the Soviet Union's Odessa district and Black Sea ports."

The Jericho II, with its reported potential range of 1,600 kilometres, is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. And following Mordechai Vanunu's "revelations" to the British press concerning Israel's vast "nuclear arsenal," there has been speculation that Israel could be targeting Arab capitals with a nuclear-armed Jericho II.

As the superpowers near agreement on scrapping middle-range Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF), that speculation has spread to encompass what Cross describes as "the bizarre theory" that the Jericho could "fill in" for the missing U.S. Cruise and Pershing IIs.

A spate of Radio Moscow Hebrew-language broadcasts attacking the Jericho has seemed to give credence to this theory, but Cross is adamant in dismissing it.

"If the U.S. found the need to site nuclear weapons in the Middle East, we would be talking about a Third World War."

"There is no need for the U.S. to use Israel as a surrogate; the INF treaty provides sufficient other loopholes. Missiles can be deployed on U.S. ships in the Atlantic and on submarines. Even the Sixth Fleet, which regularly steams up and down the Mediterranean, is believed to carry a nuclear capability."

And, of course, Cross stresses, the dangers of Israel getting involved in such a surrogate arrangement are immense. "It would be placing itself at the centre of any potential superpower conflict — a virtually suicidal step."

John Keegan, defence correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is slightly less dismissive of the surrogate theory, believing that "it all depends on how you feel about the U.S.-Israel relationship."

"I wouldn't think that in the pre-

sent mood the Americans would plan to replace eliminated missiles with Israeli-based equivalents. But one must remember that superpower governments are massive organizations, and we've seen so many incidents in the past of the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing."

"It may be that in some sector of the Pentagon they're talking about integrating the Jericho into their nuclear arsenal. I wouldn't do it if I was an American, and I wouldn't advise the Israelis to do it either, but who knows...?"

Keegan agrees that a U.S.-Israeli deal on the Jericho could turn Israel into a prime Soviet target, but he points out that "Israel is continually walking a military tightrope anyway."

He points out the theory that a clear American-Israeli link via the Jericho could work to Israel's advantage in the event of a Middle East conflict. "The Soviets would presumably be less willing to enter the arena with nuclear forces if they knew that such a link existed."

Cross believes that the Radio Moscow warnings are almost certainly a function of Soviet concern for its Middle East client states. "Moscow is doing its best to dissuade Israel from targeting Syria, and to a lesser extent Iraq and even Iran."

He concedes, however, that the Jericho's potential range does bring Odessa and the Black Sea within striking distance.

The ISS's 1986-87 military balance shows no less than 192 Soviet combat aircraft stationed in the Odessa region, as well as numerous artillery divisions, air-assault forces and missile sites.

The Black Sea bases of Sevastopol, Balaklava, Poti and Odessa — all within potential Jericho II range — are home to 34 submarines, 18 destroyers, seven cruisers and 13 frigates at the ISS's last count, and the naval aviation force there includes 260 aircraft and 40 helicopters.

"There's no doubt that the region within striking distance is of significant strategic importance to the Soviet Union," says Cross. "But that does not alter the fact that there is no logic for the U.S. seeking an Israeli surrogate, or for Israel agreeing to fill such a role."

And that, he added, "is as large a douche of cold water as I've poured on anything in a long time."

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# Shulamit Aloni in Czechoslovakia

## Her search for the past

Menachem Shalev

SHULAMIT ALONI did not find the Prague that she had been seeking. Instead, the Citizens Rights Movement Knesset member discovered a vibrant and captivating city contradicting descriptions in the West of a drab and dreary Czechoslovakia.

Aloni went to Prague last month to try and get a feeling for what had been the cultural milieu of what she terms "my mentors and teachers" — figures such as Czech-born philosopher Hugo Bergman and author Max Brod — as well as to see for herself the setting for her teacher Gershom Scholem's descriptions of the Maharal of Prague.

"I searched for something from my adolescence, from the period when my personality was forged," Aloni said in an interview this week. She was born in Poland, but she says, "people have a longing for a past that never was, a future that will never be."

Entering Prague on a sunlit day, Aloni was dumbstruck by what she describes as a modern and beautiful city, bustling with immense crowds which seem to be doing nothing more than having a good time. "After seven days there I came to the conclusion that the Czechs do not

work. They just enjoy themselves all day," she says, adding "we have fewer people in the streets here on Independence Day."

The crowds are made up primarily of tourists and Czech youths, she says, and the two groups are quite distinct because, Aloni says, "the Czechs are much skinnier and much nicer."

The shops seem to be full of goods, except for fruit and vegetables which are scarce, she says.

The Czechs appeared to Aloni to be brimming with hope for the future, taking part in what they hope will be the sweeping success of Soviet Communist Party Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms.

They glory in the distant past, extolling Karl IV, the 14th-century, Czech Holy Roman Emperor, and the more recent Hapsburg monarchy. But Karl Masaryk and Edward Benes, the founders and leaders of the democratic Czechoslovak republic which enjoyed a brief existence between the two world wars, are never mentioned. After asking of them repeatedly, Aloni was told by a Czech, "We spoke about them in 1968. Perhaps if Gorbachev succeeds, we may speak of them again."

The Czechs are irreverent, constantly joking about themselves and their leaders and have adopted most of the West's latest fads. The waiter, who served Aloni in the official Communist Party guest-house where she resided, was dressed in the formal, black-and-white waiter's uniform but sported a jellied, multi-colored punk haircut, with a pony tail to boot.

From the Prague guest-house, and similar installations in the famous Karlshof springs — now called Karlovy Vary — one can easily understand where our own founding fathers found the inspiration for Kapat Holim rest-homes and other Histadrut enterprises, she says.

In Prague, many of the historic buildings and castles are being renovated. Aloni says that her impression is that Czechoslovakia is far from being poor, that the Czechs claim that they have no debts, no national deficit. She was told in confidence by one Czech tour guide that they have discovered enormous gold reserves, although she could not verify whether this was fact or Czech fantasy.

THE CZECH'S good humour and well-being, however, stand in marked contrast to what Aloni saw of Prague's minute and rapidly diminishing Jewish community. Those Jewish sites, such as numerous synagogues, cemeteries and the world-famous remnants of the Jewish cultural heritage which are under government protection, are meticulously and lavishly preserved. But the Jews themselves appeared to Aloni to be "sad and cowed" and their *kehilla* — "impoverished."

The elderly community leaders, who at first refused to talk to Aloni when she tried to contact them on the phone, estimate that there are between 1,200 to 1,500 Jews living in Prague and a total of 6,000 in Czechoslovakia as a whole.

Aloni persisted in seeking them

out, finally going to *kehilla* headquarters. She went up to their rooms and "when we closed the door they finally opened up."

"They seem to be much more afraid than the general public," Aloni says. "They are mostly old, war victims."

The Jews did not seem to fit into Aloni's preconception of the Westernized, vibrant, pre-World War II Czech Jews whom she had sought to find in Prague. "To me," she says, conceding her subjectivity, "they didn't even look Czech. They looked as if they came from the *sheitl*."

The rooms of the *kehilla* headquarters looked "terrible" to Aloni. The furniture was heavy and decrepit, and an unidentifiable stench filled the air, invoking in Aloni a sense of frozen time. "It's as if someone hasn't moved a thing since the early Thirties," she says.

Aloni ascribes the Jews' reluctance to speak to their old, inborn fears and to memories of the post World War II, anti-Semitic Stalinist trials and purges. They are also wary of identifying with Israel, still depicted in Czechoslovakia as an "aggressive" state. But Aloni thinks that there is no anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia today, and the Jews didn't mention any.

"The Czechs have enough of their own hatred of foreigners — they hate the Slovaks, they hate the Germans who are still there and they are not too fond of the Russians. Why should they waste energy on the minute Jewish community?" The Jews, too, like their Czech compatriots, mentioned 1968 as the last time they had spoken freely. And they expressed hope in Gorbachev.

Aloni also visited the Theresienstadt concentration camp, which was used by the Nazis as a "show camp" to try to deceive the outside world about the fate of European Jews. She went there with a group of American Jews, the likes of which,

she says, are increasingly roaming Europe in search of roots. "from cemetery to cemetery, from concentration camp to concentration camp."

ALONI went to Czechoslovakia through the good offices of what has lately become the main Israeli travel agency to the Eastern Bloc — Rakah. But she asked to be left alone, not to be invited to official functions, to be a private person.

At a performance of what is termed *laterna magika* — a multimedia Czech-born stage-form which greatly impressed Aloni — she was discovered by a reporter for Czech radio. To her surprise, not only was the reporter very friendly and open, but he even recorded an interview with her which was aired on Czech radio.

She encountered no anonymity from the Czechs, who seemed happy to see an Israeli MK and connected her presence in Prague to the emerging changes of *glasnost*.

"Everything seems to be opening up," she says, echoing what she was told by the Czech journalist and mentioning the growing commercial ties between Israel and Czechoslovakia.

Aloni was accompanied on her trip by an Israeli Arab student who was sent to Czechoslovakia to study by, again, Rakah. There are 100 Israeli Arabs in the country, studying stage, photography, medicine, dentistry and even law.

Upon arrival, the students take a year's course in the Czech language and "Marxist-Leninist indoctrination." They speak fluent Czech, and Aloni musingly recounts that they were the most passionate orators on the evils of Masaryk and Benes.

Aloni participated in a *hug-bayit*, a political meeting with many of the Arab students. Most of them came to study here because they were not accepted at Israeli universities and



"did not want to spend their lives as construction workers." Aloni says that they will all return here, and speaks of the "unnoticed revolution" that Rakah is thus effecting in Arab villages and towns in Israel.

Aloni spent an entertaining week satiating her curiosity about an unvisited country. Even in Czechoslovakia, currently barred to tourists from Israel, she ran into Israelis visiting on foreign passports. She failed, however, to recapture a

sense of her own childhood, which she says, "must all be in the books."

She was only partly successful in remaining anonymous, in "getting lost" as she puts it, in being there "without the MK, without my husband, without the formalities."

"I've finished raising my children," she adds, speaking of the fantasy that Czechoslovakia, with all its positive impressions, failed to provide. "At my age, I can afford to be a hippie."

He also mentions the case of the extreme nationalist, anti-Semitic group Parnets, which has been allowed to conduct open meetings in public halls. "They have become an influential group lately, and are developing something like a party structure of their own."

"Their line is very simple: All bad things that happened in Russian history are the fault of the Jews. But it's really no joke. They are an extremely dangerous organization, and there has even been some criticism of them lately in the media."

But when a group of Moscow Jews last month wanted to hold a demonstration against these overt expressions of anti-Semitism, they were forcibly prevented from doing so.

What about the prospects for the refuseniks still waiting? Brailovsky acknowledges that there have been more exit visas granted this year, but says emphatically that "it is unrealistic to expect that because of their good nature, the Soviet leadership will be willing to let more Jews go."

"They won't do it on their own initiative. It will take political pressures, and now is a particularly important time to keep this pressure up. The Soviets need to create a positive atmosphere before the summit."

"A happy end for us is not a happy end for all those still waiting," says Brailovsky. "I would like to thank those people in Israel and all over the world who helped us get to Israel. We felt your support. But the pressures should be kept up for the others, and under the present political conditions, we may get better results."

## Happy ending to Brailovsky's 15-year struggle

Former Prisoner of Zion Victor Brailovsky celebrated his first days in Israel this week. Discussing his period as a refusenik, he told The Jerusalem Post's Charles Hoffman that this time was not wasted.



Brailovsky sampling the fruits of the land in Jerusalem's Peace Forest. (Scoop 80)

SITTING IN HIS small room in a Tel Aviv absorption centre, former Prisoner of Zion Victor Brailovsky looked back this week on his family's 15-year struggle to make aliyah.

What was it like to be in refusal for so long, never knowing when the Soviet authorities would begin their next campaign of harassment, or when they might suddenly relent and provide the long-sought exit visa?

Brailovsky gives an unexpected answer to this stock question: "I led a very active kind of life. I wasn't sitting alone and crying for 15 years," he says in his soft-spoken manner.

"Yes, we were fired from our jobs when we applied in 1972 for permission to go to Israel, but we had plenty of things to do in the activities of the refusenik community of Moscow."

Brailovsky, a 52-year-old expert in computer science, arrived on Rosh Hashana with his wife Irina, their 13-year-old daughter Dalia, and four other members of their family — their son Leonid and his wife and infant son, and Irina's mother.

"This was not wasted time, those 15 years. My wife and I were taking part in a productive struggle that was very important for the Jewish people," he states.

The interview was conducted in English, since Brailovsky has used this language much more than Hebrew. While serving as one of the prominent spokesmen of the Moscow refusenik community, Brailovsky met with hundreds of western political figures, journalists and scientists, as well as with many Jewish visitors who came to help the refuseniks keep up their spirits.

This past year, he took part in a Pessah seder at the American embassy in Moscow with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and talked with French Premier Jacques Chirac about the problems of the refuseniks at a reception at the French Embassy in Moscow.

A memento of a visit from a concerned American Jew peeks out from one of several suitcases that lay open on the floor of the Brailovskys' small room: a T-shirt bearing the emblem of the Ramaz academy, a modern Orthodox day school in New York. It was a gift to Dalia

and was brought to Moscow recently by the head of Ramaz, Rabbi Haskell Lookstein.

"It became almost our full-time job to explain our situation to outsiders, to discuss with them what should be done, and how to do it better. And we would have to discuss many issues with each other, to decide how to present things to visiting U.S. senators, for example. Our community lived a very active life."

"There must be between 200 and 300 people in the refusenik community in Moscow, out of about 200,000 Jews. We had very intensive contacts with each other. We studied Hebrew together, took part in study groups on Jewish history and culture, and celebrated the Jewish holidays together. The scientists among us also did what we could to maintain our professional qualifications."

Brailovsky notes that there has been a distinctly religious group among the refuseniks since the mid-1970s, and that they tend to keep together, studying Torah and keeping their special way of life.

"I wasn't particularly close to this group," he says, apparently with some understatement.

meetings, which encompass most of the Moscow scientific community of refuseniks.

Two of Brailovsky's former colleagues in this seminar are now teaching at Tel Aviv University: Prof. Alexander Voronel and Prof. Mark Azbel. He hopes to join them, but his discussions with the university have not progressed very far.

It was his wife Irina's scientific work in applied mathematics and computer science that provided the pretext for the authorities to refuse the family's visa applications.

"The way the authorities work in the Soviet Union, it took us several years to understand that this was the reason for their refusal. But it's all a political game that the authorities play."

"You never know the real reason why you have been refused, or why your visa came now and not a year earlier. Most refusals are on the grounds of so-called secrecy."

At one point Victor was given permission to leave, but did not want to be separated from his family. In the 1970s there was much harassment by the authorities: searches of flats and confiscation of material on Jewish culture, meetings broken up and people arrested, phones suddenly cut off, and above all, political trials.

Brailovsky spent 10 months in prison and then close to four years in exile in a small town in the remote Kazakhstan desert between the Caspian and Aral seas.

"Being in exile meant that I had to stay and work in one place and report every week to the police. Actually, it wasn't all that bad for me. I was able to work in a factory repairing old-fashioned computers."

"The few Jews and the Russians

there avoided me, of course, so my only contacts were with the Moslems who form the bulk of the population. My wife and children were able to visit me, and bring me food and books."

Brailovsky was exiled for "slandering" the Soviet Union through his work as editor of an underground publication, *Jews in the USSR*. This, he says sarcastically, was "much better" than being imprisoned for espionage, like Natan Sharansky was.

"Sharansky told me that when the authorities prepared his case, they had also planned to charge me with espionage. What made them change their minds? Maybe the negative world reaction at Sharansky's trial, or maybe something else. You never know."

WHILE THE Soviet authorities may be inscrutable and arbitrary when it comes to the treatment meted out to particular individuals, changes in the general atmosphere can be more easily detected and explained.

Take Gorbachev's policy of *glasnost* (openness), for example. Brailovsky says that for Russians, in general, there have been real changes. "But with the Jews, it's more complicated." There have been no political trials during the past year, not for Jews or any other kinds of dissidents, he notes, which is unusual.

"And you can read discussions of issues in the media now that people

BRAILOVSKY speaks in the cautious, measured tones of a scientist, punctuated occasionally by flashes of a warm and ironic sense of humor.

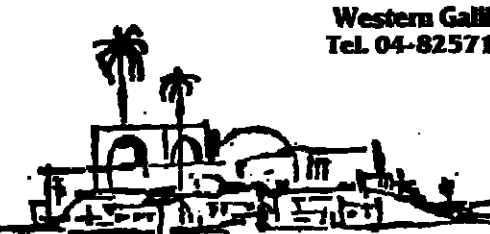
For a number of years, he chaired the Moscow Refusenik Scientific Seminar, which was started in 1972 by several scientists who had lost their jobs after applying for exit visas and sought a way to keep up contact with the scientific world. He said that between 20 and 30 people now take part in these biweekly

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THE WALLS of the Judean fortress of Lachish that Sennacherib and his Assyrian cohorts breached in 701 B.C.E. and that Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonians laid low little more than a century later have begun to rise again.

"What Sennacherib destroyed, we shall rebuild as a symbol of the revival of our nation," declared an advertisement placed this week in newspapers by the Friends of the Archaeological Institute of Tel Aviv University.

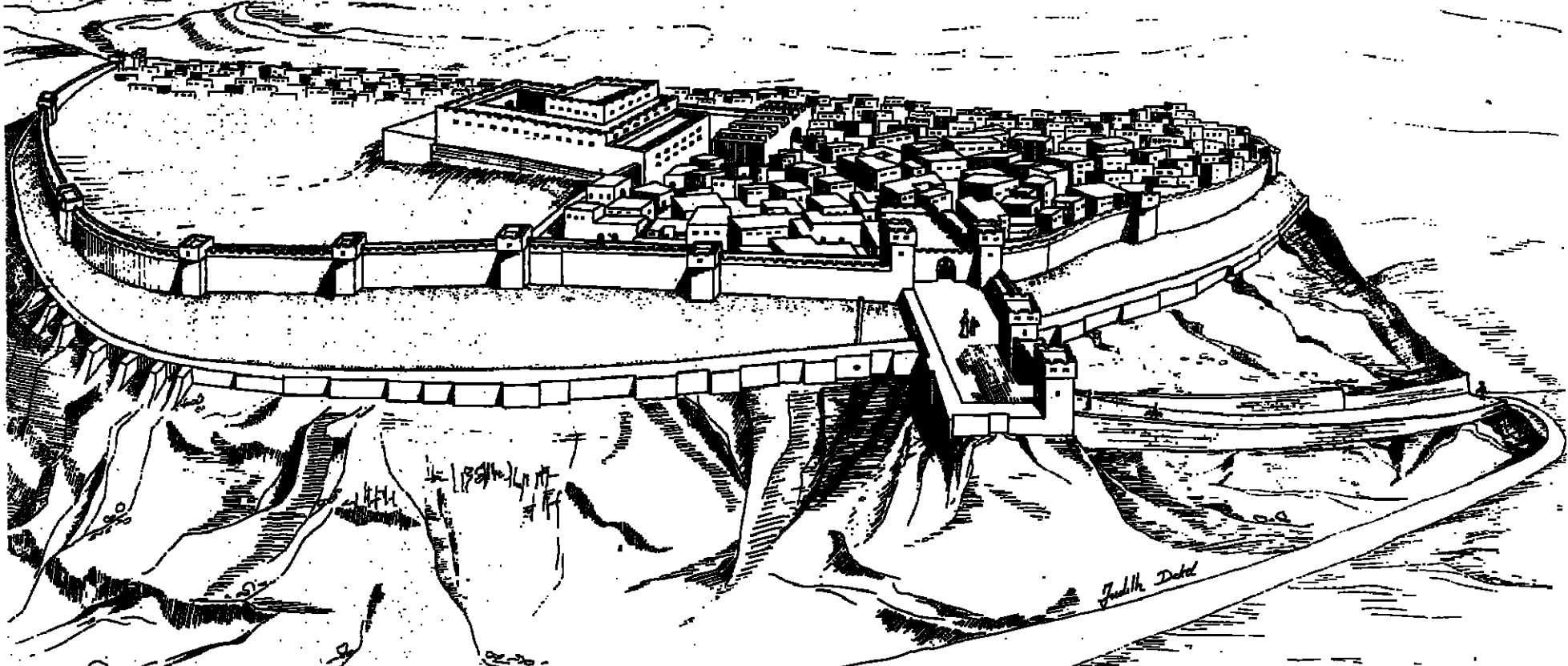
That historical challenge was not rendered inapt by the elegance of an alfresco banquet, set out on white tablecloths. Wednesday afternoon at the foot of the Lachish tel, Sennacherib himself had sat on his royal throne just up the slope watching the spearhead of the Assyrian Empire hurling itself up a massive rampart at the Judean defences. The Friends, numbering some 100, looked with no less satisfaction and comfort at the base of the main gateway, restored with the money they had raised.

"By the year 1999, the 1,700th anniversary of Sennacherib's conquest, we want to have several hundred metres of wall restored," said the group's chairman George Majewski.

WELL before that, visitors to the site will be able to see one of the earliest and most impressive works of combat art ever created — the Lachish reliefs found in 1847 by British archaeologist Austen Henry Layard in Sennacherib's palace in Nineveh (near modern-day Mosul in Iraq). These stone reliefs, plainly based on sketches done by a combat artist during the fight for the city, superbly render the siege, the battle, the victory and its aftermath with the defenders being impaled or led off into captivity. The drawings contain the earliest depiction of Jews.

Layard floated the bulk of the reliefs down the Tigris River to a British warship which carried it to England where they have since been on display at the British Museum.

Prof David Ussishkin of Tel Aviv University, who has conducted excavations at Lachish since 1973, said



Rendering by artist Judith Dekel of Lachish on the eve of Sennacherib's siege based on archaeological finds. Physical reconstruction of parts of Lachish's fortifications has begun with the main gateway in right foreground. Plans call for reconstruction also of the stretch of city wall extending to the right edge where the Assyrian siege ramp was built. In addition, some structures inside the city will be restored, including part of the palace at centre.

## The revival of mighty Lachish

that the British Museum has agreed to produce and ship over a replica of the reliefs. Unlike the Greeks, who are demanding the return of the Elgin Marble originals taken from the Parthenon, Israel will be satisfied with a copy of the Lachish Reliefs. "They were never ours," notes Ussishkin.

Almost 19m. long and some three metres in height, the reliefs will be set up in a visitors' centre to be built at the foot of the tel — perhaps in the same form as found in Sennacherib's Palace, lining three sides of a similarly dimensioned room.

After viewing the detailed reliefs, visitors will be able to look out of a

The restoration of the Judean fortress of Lachish, in ruins for almost 2600 years, is being undertaken by a group of private contributors, "as a symbol of the revival of our nation." The Jerusalem Post's Abraham Rabinovich reports.

window and see the siege rampart itself, the earliest rampart ever found. It was built, says Ussishkin, of some 20,000 tons of stones carried from adjacent fields and placed against the slope under heavy fire. (In one square metre of soil near the walls, 800 iron arrowheads were

found.) The stones were covered with lime plaster for firm footing and platforms for siege machines were built just below the walls.

The white remains of the plaster and the flat platforms can still be seen by those who know what they're looking at. No skeletons

were found on the slope, the men lost while building the ramp presumably having been carried away for burial.

THE replica will reportedly cost some £50,000. The project will be carried out with the participation of the Jewish National Fund which is

interested in developing Lachish as a tourist site. It will provide welcome income for the neighbouring moshav of Lachish.

Within the restored main gateway, the guardroom, in which British archaeologist J.L. Starkey found the Lachish Letters in 1935, will be turned into an exhibition room that will include replicas of the letters. Some of the most dramatic written messages from the Biblical period ever found, the 18 inscribed pottery sherds, were uncovered in the Babylonian destruction layer of 586 B.C.E. As originally translated, sherd No. 4 read: "We are watching for the fire signals of Lachish, according to all

the signs my lord gave, because we do not see Azekah." It was believed to have been written by the commander of an outlying unit to the commander of Lachish to report the approach of the Babylonian army, to be signalled by the snuffing out of the Azekah beacon.

In 1983, the late Prof. Yigael Yadin suggested that a proper reading was: "We are watching over the beacon of Lachish" and that the sherds were scratch pads, as it were, containing messages drafted by the commander of Lachish for delivery to the royal house in Jerusalem.

THE initial stage of the restoration project is confined to the gateway where, in a complex operation, the archaeologists are attempting to weave together remnants of both the earlier gateway destroyed by the Assyrians and that destroyed by the Babylonians. The estimated cost of the gate project is \$360,000 with an ultimate cost — including restoration of selected buildings within the walls and a stretch of the walls themselves — estimated at \$1.5 million. The Friends have thus far raised \$96,000, more than half of which was contributed by Jacob Alkov.

Lachish is the first archaeological restoration in the country to be financed by private contributions.

At this week's dedication of the first stage of the gateway project, timed to coincide with his 85th birthday, Alkov announced an additional donation of \$300,000 to be made over the next four years. Alkov's varied career has included ownership of the television production studio in Los Angeles where *The Jackie Gleason Shows* were first produced, and a long stint in the Far East as a businessman.

Friends' chairman Majewski, an engineer and businessman, was an artilleryman with the Red Army in Berlin the day the city fell. Ussishkin, a sabra, is son of Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, an early Zionist leader and long-time head of the JNF. Together, they and their associates have given a 40th anniversary gift to the state — the symbolic rekindling of the signal fires of the mightiest fortress in Judea long after its conquerors have become museum relics.

THE THATCHER government seems to have lost its battle to prevent publication in Australia of a book which has a good claim to be ranked among the most controversial of the century: Peter Wright's *The Spycatcher*, informatively subtitled "The Candid Autobiography of a Senior Intelligence Officer."

Despite all Britain's protests, it was printed in the U.S. by Viking Penguin, besides which I see from an ad in *The London Observer* that copies (of the American edition, I suppose) can be secured in Mrs. Thatcher's own capital city by phoning 499-9192. Saatchi and Saatchi could not have devised a better publicity stunt to boost sales.

If they fear that the book's publication will cause the United Kingdom to fold, they can be reassured. There is nothing in it that the Russians don't know. Indeed, the Russians have additional information that the author would give his eye-teeth to possess about the subject which principally concerned him during the bulk of his career in MI 5: Soviet penetration of the British secret service.

What then are the reasons for Prime Minister Thatcher's anguished efforts to suppress this document? Apart from preventing a breach of the Official Secrets Act (which might set a precedent) there are, I would guess, three other possibilities. First, illegals must not be admitted even if they are known to have occurred. Second, the British public does not know they occurred and will be shocked to find out.

Third, it was always assumed that Britain's intelligence and counter-intelligence communities were second to none in the world. If that was ever true in the past, Wright makes it clear it is not true now. That deflating process can harm the country's international reputation.

TO BE FAIR, the book may quite possibly be one-sided. Wright is a man with a grudge and his colleagues might report on the same events differently. But the atmosphere he depicts sounds genuine — and it is mind-boggling.

I have read some of John Le Carré's novels about cloak-and-dagger operations and confess I could

not take them seriously. They tell of rival British intelligence cliques intriguing against each other; of spies spying on their own comrades instead of on the Kremlin. It seemed implausible nonsense; but it wasn't and I was wrong. Peter Wright's memoirs reveal that truth is crazier than Le Carré's most outlandish fiction.

The work of the secret service was partly paralyzed for most of the period of Wright's service by the knowledge that there were Russian-controlled agents inside the highest ranks of MI 5 — agents who could not be identified. Or rather the investigators had their ideas about who they might be but could not prove anything.

This is the sequence. An individual is fingered by a Russian informant. Lengthy investigations (often taking years) clear him, leading to the suspicion that the Russian agent might have planted the story in order to deflect attention from the real spy, who is someone else.

And who might that someone else be? That requires new research. An eager inquisitor, Wright admits that, "we have no choice but to continue widening our investigations, spreading poison ever further through the corridors."

It is baffling because British traitors did exist — Philby, Burgess, Maclean, Blunt, Long, Cairncross, Alistair Watson. But when they were got rid of, there seemed to be others. Evidence was always scanty, so a process of elimination was used to work out who was the most likely possible offender.

A coven of bright young men at Cambridge had belonged in the 1930s to the Apostles, described by Wright as a "self-regarding elite club of intellectuals, many of whom were left-wing and homosexual." Anybody falling into that triply errant category (intellectual, left-wing and homosexual) was automatically suspect. Add a few pieces of circumstantial evidence — like being in Eastern Europe when the KGB took action indicating that they had received certain information — and

persecution would begin.

Harold Wilson was not a homo nor a member of the Apostles, but he had worked for "an East-West trading organization" and had visited Russia several times. Also when prime minister, he "began to surround himself with East European emigre businessmen." That seems to have been enough.

Suspiciousness was paranoic. The Labour leader Hugh Gaitskell died of an unusual illness called lupus disseminata. A Russian defector, Anatoli Golitsin, happened to say that a high-level political assassination in Europe had been planned. Was the threat carried out, and if it was, could the victim have been Gaitskell? But there was no known way of inducing the disease. Anyway, why should the Soviets want to kill Gaitskell?

Well, who succeeded him? Wilson, of course, the man suspected of being a Russian agent. That is how the tortuous logic went.

Wilson was evidently not bothered, but other suspects had cause to be, notably those inside the intelligence circuit. The deputy director-general of MI 5 (no less) suddenly sensed that he was being bugged, followed, watched — by his own staff members. Nobody told him he was being investigated. His blood ran cold, his days were a torment.

Eventually he was cleared, so suspicion shifted to — the director-general himself, Sir Roger Hollis. He too was ultimately cleared, though Wright is convinced to this day that he did pass information to the Russians.

Here is an encounter which appears to have come from another world. Just before his retirement, Hollis suddenly calls Wright (one of his subordinates) to his room. They make small talk, then Hollis says: "Peter, there was just one thing I wanted to ask you before I go. I wanted to know why you think I'm a spy," Wright told him.

They discussed the subject, Hollis denying the allegation. Then: "Well, thank you for your frankness, Peter. I must be getting on. Good to have had this chat though." Stiff upper lip and all that. How these Rudyard Kipling characters could have entangled with him over the long-distance line repeatedly for four days, reproaching him with tales of ruin and scandal. The poor man reluctantly gave in, to the chagrin of MI 5. His reception when he got home can be imagined. Niceties of the law — as opposed to protocol — were less respected. All foreign embassies in London were bugged with special devices for

that this too was a plant. Penkovsky gave the impression that the USSR had no intercontinental missiles, only intermediate ones. This made Kennedy feel he could safely order Khrushchev to "withdraw from Cuba."

Was that good for the Russians? Sure it was. Cuba remained in Castro's hands, while the Russians bought a decade of respite from American competition in the arms race. "Only in the mid-70s was it discovered, through improved satellite photo work and new ways of measuring Soviet impact-craters, that the Soviet Union had accurate long-range missile capacity."

The British could be tough where necessary. During World War II they broke the German cipher and were notified in advance about the arrival on their shores of every enemy agent. These were captured and offered a bleak choice: they could agree to send information back to the Nazis — but information selected for them by the British. Those who refused were executed.

Sir Anthony Blunt was a wonderfully cultured old gentleman. Though a member of MI 5 for a while, he was now Keeper of the Queen's Pictures — a scholar and an idealist, you might say. This did not prevent him from telling the Russians about an informer in the Kremlin who was passing Politburo documents to MI 5. The man was duly shot.

A Soviet KGB agent fond of women was seduced, believe it or not, by a voluptuous MI 5 female operator. He was filmed in the act in a hotel bedroom and was blackmailed to defect. But he wouldn't; so "after months of planning and years of patient waiting," Wright points out indignantly, he was dumped. The films however were sent (anonymously) to the Soviet embassy. The man was never seen again.

Tough and cruel, but also sometimes namby-pamby. A Soviet agent who fell in love did genuinely defect. His wife in Moscow, a party official, wanted to talk to him by phone. MI 5 said no, but the British Foreign Office "insisted on the niceties of protocol." His family were allowed to plead with him over the long-distance line repeatedly for four days, reproaching him with tales of ruin and scandal. The poor man reluctantly gave in, to the chagrin of MI 5. His reception when he got home can be imagined.

Niceties of the law — as opposed to protocol — were less respected. All foreign embassies in London were bugged with special devices for

Peter Wright's memoirs *The Spycatcher* reveal that the truth about Britain's intelligence community is crazier than John Le Carré's most outlandish fiction, writes David Krivine.

phone system" because so many of its guests "are of interest to MI 5."

WHAT INSPIRED Wright to publish this tirade? Not a spirit of protest against the sinister activities of the secret service since he believes they were not pursued rigorously enough. If there is a personal theme running through the volume, it is that his superiors would not listen to his advice and therefore got things wrong. The book is a debunking exercise.

Whether he has debunked just the British secret service or all secret services cannot be known until other Wrights in other countries break their sworn codes of secrecy as well and let their hair down in their turn.

One puzzle remains after the book is read: Why did the Philbies and the Burgesses do it? Not for the money, nor for public recognition since there could only be public disgrace. They were upper-class almost to a man. They belonged to the elite, they ran the system.

Presumably they had been captivated in their young days by the Marxist ideal. But then they should have joined the ranks of the proletariat and fought for the revolution, like George Orwell or Claude Cockburn. What is the point of working hard and efficiently for the bourgeois regime, while leaking treasonably and secretly dribbles of information to the Soviets that have no real impact on the course of history? A "self-revealing book" by one of these men would well be worth reading; but none has appeared so far. Is it because they have nothing to say?

## A HEARTFELT THANKS

To the Community of Israel, for making the "Hag Sameah to the Elderly Campaign" an enormous success.

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ALL JEWISH festivals commemorate significant historical events. Passover commemorates the exodus from Egypt which took place on the 15th of Nissan. Pentecost celebrates the giving of the Torah on the sixth of Sivan. The Feast of Tabernacles is observed "in order that future generations may know that I made the Israelite people live in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt" (Lev. 23:43).

Although Rosh Hashana has no explicit mention in the Torah as such, it is the first day of the year, falling on the first of Tishri, according to the following calculations by the Oral Law: Jewish tradition is of the opinion that on the 25th of Elul the world was created; therefore, the sixth day of Creation when Adam, the first man, was created fell on the first of Tishri. Consequently, that day was transformed into a day of judgement and moral stock-taking for all of humanity.

**Yom Hakippurim.** The Day of Atonement, falls on the 10th day of the seventh month (Tishri). Yet there is no apparent reason in the Torah for the holy day falling on this date, nor mention of any event that justifies ordaining the day as one of forgiveness and atonement. However, an analysis of the sources demonstrates that three historical events took place exactly on the 10th day of Tishri, and each in itself warrants the choice of this date as the annual Day of Atonement.

The first reason is hinted at in the Mishna at the end of Tractate Ta'anit (4:8) in which we read: "Rabbi Simon ben Gamliel said, there were no happier days for Israel than the 15th of Av and the Day of Atonement, for on them the daughters of Jerusalem would go forth to dance in the vineyards. What did they say? Young men lift your eyes and see what you would choose for yourself..."

This we learn from the verse: "O maidens of Zion, go forth and gaze upon King Solomon wearing the crown that his mother gave him on his wedding day, on his day of bliss" (Cant. 3:2). "On his wedding day" refers to the day of the giving of the Torah (the second tables of the Testimony) and "on the day of his bliss" refers to the day of the building of the Temple. Rashi comments: "This is the giving of the Torah on the Day of Atonement when the second tablets of the Decalogue were given."

The Talmud (Ta'anit 30b) has the following comment: "I can understand the Day of Atonement because there is forgiveness and pardon, and on it the second tablets of the Decalogue were given." Rashi explains in great detail how we know that the second set of tablets was given on the Day of Atonement.

On the 17th day of Tammuz, as

the Talmud demonstrates in Tractate Ta'anit (28b), Moses descended from the mountain for the first time and smashed the tablets. On the sixth day of Sivan, the Ten Commandments were given to Israel. On the seventh, Moses, ascended Mount Sinai to receive the rest of the Torah, as it is written, "On the seventh day He called to Moses" (Ex. 24:16) and "Moses remained on the mountain forty days and forty nights" (Ibid., 18).

Twenty-four days of the month of Sivan plus 16 days of Tammuz result in the sum of 40 days. On the 17th of Tammuz, Moses descended and shattered the tablets. On the 18th day of Tammuz, Moses crushed the golden calf and ground it into dust, judged the criminals who had worshipped it, ascended the mountain to God, and begged for mercy for Israel, as it is stated: "I threw myself down before the Lord... as before, forty days and forty nights" (Deut. 9:18).

On the 29th of Av, the Holy One, blessed be He, was placated. Moses descended the mountain in order to hew the second tablets and spent a third period of 40 days, from the 29th of Av until the 10th of Tishri, on the mountain. It follows that on the morning of the 10th day of Tishri, Moses descended the mountain with the second tablets in his hands. That very day was consecrated as the Day of Atonement thereby declaring that the Holy One, had forgiven Israel, regretting the evil that He had planned to do to His nation. Hence, the Fast of Atonement was established on the 10th of Tishri.

IT IS LIKEWISE recounted in the ancient history, *Seder Olam Raba*, ascribed to the Tanna Rabbi Yossi: "Moses descended on the 10th of Tishri and it was the Day of Atonement, and he informed them that they were reconciled before God as it is stated, 'And You shall forgive our sins and give us inheritance.' Consequently, that same day was established as a statute and remembrance for generations, as it is written, 'And this shall be for you, an everlasting law.'"

More details are found in *Pirkei de-Rabbi Eliezer* (chap. 46): Ben Betereia said, Moses spent 40 days on the mountain, learning and expounding the meaning of the words of the Torah and analysing its letters. After 40 days, he took the Torah and descended on the 10th day of the seventh month, and gave it as an everlasting inheritance to the children of Israel.

Rabbi Zechariah said, they read in the Torah and wrote written therein, "And you shall afflict your souls" and on that very day, they caused a ram's horn to be sounded throughout the camp and proclaimed a fast for all Israel, men and

## Reasons for atonement

Rabbi Shlomo Goren, in an analysis of the sources, demonstrates that three events took place on the 10th day of Tishrei, with each event by itself warranting the choice of this particular date as the annual Day of Atonement.

women, old and young.

Were it not for the Day of Atonement, the world would not be able to exist, for Yom Kippur atones for this world and for the world to come, as it is written, "It shall be for you a sabbath of complete rest." "Sabbath" refers to this world; "of complete rest" refers to the world to come. Furthermore, should all the festivals pass away, the Day of Atonement would never cease, for Yom Kippur atones for slight offences and serious ones, "For on this day you shall have atonement for yourselves to cleanse you from all your sins" — the day that the Torah was given.

We conclude from this that the Day of Atonement was the day of the actual giving of the Torah, for the tablets that were given to Moses on the festival of Shavuot on the sixth of Sivan had been smashed and did not reach their destination, and hence did not obligate the Jewish people.

On the other hand, the second set of tablets that were given on the Day of Atonement reached the Jewish people, thereby obligating them to observe the Torah. Since on that very day God was reconciled with Israel, the 10th of Tishri was designated as a day of forgiveness and atonement for all generations.

THE SECOND reason for the Day of Atonement falling on the 10th of Tishri is found in the teachings of *Pirkei de-Rabbi Eliezer* which recounts the following episode: While Moses was on Mount Sinai for the third 40-day period, Moses said that on the Day of Atonement, "I will see the glory of the Holy One, and afterwards I will make atonement for the iniquities of Israel." Said Moses to God: "Master of the Universe, let me behold Your Glory" (Ex. 33:18).

Said God to him, "Moses, you cannot see My presence, lest you die, as it is written, 'For man cannot see Me and live' (Ibid., 20). But for the sake of the oath that I have sworn to you and the name I have made known to you, I will comply with your request. Stand at the entrance of the cave and I will cause all the angels who minister before Me

to pass before you, as it is written, 'I will make all My goodness pass before you as I proclaim the name of Lord before you' (Ibid., 19). When you hear the name that I have revealed to you, there I am before you, stand with strength and do not be afraid, as it is written, 'I will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and show compassion to whom I will show compassion' (Ibid.).

"What did God do? He revealed Himself in a cloud, as stated in the Book of Exodus, 'The Lord came down in a cloud' (34:5); this is the seventh of the 10 descents that God made to earth. And God protected him within the hollow of His hand so that he should not die, as it is written, 'And as My Presence passes by, I will put you in a cleft of the rock and shield you with My hand, until I have passed by' (Ex. 33:22). And when He had passed, God removed the hollow of His hand from him, and Moses saw the traces of the Shechina (Divine Presence) as it is written, 'Then I will take My hand away, and you will see My back, but My face must not be seen' (Ibid., 23).

"Moses began to cry in a loud voice, 'The Lord, the Lord, compassionate and gracious God.' Moses said to Him, please pardon the iniquities of Israel, referring to the making of the golden calf. Had Moses requested that God forgive the sins of Israel until the end of all generations, He would have done so, for it was an acceptable time. As the Scripture states, 'In an hour of favour I answer you' (Is. 49:8). However, he only asked for forgiveness of the iniquities of Israel, in reference to the making of the golden calf. The Holy One, answered, it shall be as you requested, as it is written, 'And the Lord said, I have pardoned according to thy word' (Num. 14:20)." Thus ends the passage in *Pirkei de-Rabbi Eliezer* (end of chap. 46).

From this we may infer that on the Day of Atonement, the 10th of Tishri, Moses was deemed worthy of beholding the Divine Presence of God, intoned the thirteen attributes of mercy, and atoned for the sins of Israel. Subsequently, that day was designated as a day of acceptance,

forgiveness, and atonement forever.

The third reason for the designation of the 10th day of the seventh month as the Day of Atonement derives from the fact that Abraham was circumcised on this day, and his blood fell on Mount Moriah at the place of the Altar. (See *Sefer ha-Chofetz Chaim*).

With reference to Abraham, Scripture employs the term "in the selfsame day" as it is written, "In the selfsame day Abraham was circumcised" (Gen. 17:26).

With regard to the Day of Atonement, the same term is used, as it is written, "You shall do no work on that selfsame day, for it is a day of atonement, on which expiation is made on your behalf before the Lord your God" (Lev. 23:28). This analogy teaches us that both occurred on the same day.

And thus *Pirkei de-Rabbi Eliezer* (chap. 29) explicitly links the circumcision of Abraham with the Day of Atonement. Each and every year continues the Midrash, God sees the blood of the covenant of the circumcision of our father Abraham and atones for our transgressions, as it is written, "For on this day, atonement shall be made for you to cleanse you of all your sins, you shall be clean before the Lord" (Lev. 16:30). On the very spot where Abraham was circumcised and his blood remained, the altar was built, and hence it is written, "But as I passed by you and saw you weeping in your blood, I said to you in your blood live; yea, I said unto you live (Ezekiel 16:6).

From this source, we learn that the essential atonement of Yom Kippur is from the spiritual force derived from the blood that Abraham spilled on the place of the altar at the time of his circumcision on Yom Kippur. Every year, on the Day of Atonement, God remembers the blood of Abraham and makes atonement for Israel.

HENCE, WE HAVE before us three significant historical events in the life of the Jewish nation, as a result of which, the 10th day of the seventh month was designated as a day of atonement and forgiveness for all generations.



Ultra-Orthodox children perform the pre-Yom Kippur 'kapparot' rite, in which a chicken takes on the sins of the person over whose head it is waved.

(G. Feinblatt/Media)

In addition, the Day of Atonement achieves loftier ranking by the prophets who defined it as the New Year. Ezekiel recounted in a prophecy (40:1): "In the twenty-fifth year of our exile, on the New Year, on the tenth of the month, in the fourteenth year after the city had fallen, on that very day, the hand of the Lord came upon me, and He brought me there." The Talmud in Tractate Arachin (12a) explains: "Which year has the New Year on the tenth of the month? It is the Jubilee year." Rashi explains the passage: "The new year of the Jubilee year is on the Day of Atonement, when the court sounds the ram's horn, slaves are released to their homes and the fields are returned to their original owners — thus the people realize that it is the Jubilee year."

This passage does not refer to the Day of Atonement as the New Year in the Jubilee year only. It goes beyond that; the Day of Atonement takes on meaning as the annual New Year for the freedom of man, as it is written, "...You shall proclaim liberty throughout the land for all its inhabitants" (Ibid.).

Consequently, the Day of Atonement was chosen as the day in which the prophet Ezekiel was brought through Divine visions to the Land of Israel on Mount Moriah where he saw the design of the Third Temple: "...its layout, its exits and entrances — its entire plan and all the laws and instructions pertaining to its entire plan... Such are the instructions for the house (Temple) on the top of the mountain, the entire area of its enclosure shall be most holy" (Ez. 43:11-12).

This prophetic event on the Day of Atonement ties in with another historical event — the First Temple of King Solomon was consecrated on the Day of Atonement, as it is

written, "All the men of Israel gathered before King Solomon at the Feast, in the month of Ethanim, that is the seventh month. When all the elders of Israel had come, the priests lifted up the Ark and carried up the Ark of the Lord... (I Kings 8:2-4). "So Solomon and all Israel with him — a great assemblage (coming) from Lebo-hamath to the river of Egypt — observed the Feast at that time before the Lord our God, seven days and again seven days, fourteen days in all" (Ibid., 65).

RASHI explains that with the seven days of consecration and the seven days of the Feast of Tabernacles, it follows that they ate and drank on the Day of Atonement.

Similarly, the Talmud in Tractate Mo'ed Katan (9a) explains: "Rabbi Yochanan said, that year (of the consecration of the Temple by King Solomon), Israel did not observe the Day of Atonement, whereas they were perturbed, saying perhaps Israel has thereby incurred the penalty of karet (excision). A Heavenly Voice came forth and declared, 'You are all destined for life in the world to come. According to the Talmud (Ibid.), the dedication of the Temple was during the first seven day period; hence, King Solomon consecrated the Temple on the Day of Atonement. And the Prophet Ezekiel also consecrated the Third Temple, through a prophetic vision, on the Day of Atonement."

These events provide messianic and eschatological content to the Day of Atonement, with the inception of the Great Jubilee when "a great ram's horn shall be sounded, and they shall come that were lost in the land of Assyria and they that were dispersed in the land of Egypt; and they shall worship the Lord in the holy mountain, at Jerusalem." (Is. 27:13)

## Shabbat and the Chofetz Chaim

Shlomo Riskin

HOW IS it possible, the secularists ask those religionists returning from Friday night prayers, where they extol the virtues of spreading peace upon Israel and the City of Jerusalem, to gather at street corners and threaten to turn the city of peace into a city of strife?

How is it possible, the religionists ask of the secularists, that they for-

get the status quo and remove the greatest symbol of Jewish tradition, the holy Shabbat, from the streets of the Holy City?

The reason for their attitude, explain the religionists, is stated in the Bible: "You shall surely chastise your colleague, so that you do not become responsible for his sin." (Leviticus 19:17) This verse is seen as a

commandment against turning a blind eye to what is going on in one's neighbor's yard — or to film screenings in Jerusalem.

I believe that the Shabbat is the most beloved jewel of the Jewish people possesses. However, after all is said and done, I also believe that religion and coercion are mutually exclusive concepts. What the modern State of Israel requires more than anything else is a kind of renewal of the covenant accepted by the overwhelming majority of our people, similar to what Ezra the Scribe initiated when the Jews returned from Babylonian exile 2,400 years ago.

At that time Ezra found the Jewish people far removed from traditional observance. But during one Rosh Hashana service and Torah reading, he succeeded in inspiring

the nation to reaccept the traditions of its ancestors and to rededicate their lives as a holy people (Nehemiah, chapter 8-10).

Rabbi Tarfon, a great Tannaic sage and a contemporary of Rabbi Akiva, said about his generation, over 1,800 years ago: "I would marvel if there were anyone capable of 'chastising' in this generation. For if the would-be chastiser said to the transgressor, 'remove the flint from between your teeth', the transgressor would reply, 'remove the beam from between your eyes'." (Tractate Arachin, 16b).

What these times desperately need is neither more legislation nor more demonstrations. What is needed are religious personalities and leaders with the wisdom and heart of Ezra the Scribe, capable of inspiring the nation. There was one such person in this century.

Let me share the knowledge of an amazing incident with you.

Years ago in Miami, while giving a lecture on Rabbi Israel Meir Kagan, better known as the Chofetz Chaim, the most beloved Jewish leader in the pre-World War II world, I mentioned a story I had heard once. It concerned a student in the rabbi's yeshiva in Radin, who was caught smoking on the Shabbat. The matter caused a great scandal. But before the young man was expelled from the yeshiva, the Chofetz Chaim asked to see him. In a mere two minutes, so the story goes, he convinced the young man to return to the yeshiva and the sacred traditions of Judaism.

So successful was the meeting, that the young man was eventually

ordained as a rabbi by the Chofetz Chaim himself. "I would give anything," I told the audience, "to know what the Chofetz Chaim said in those two minutes. It must have been equivalent to what one part of Israel has been trying for almost 40 years to get the other part of Israel to believe."

As I was concluding the lecture in this Florida hotel, I noticed an older man in the front row trembling uncontrollably. After the lecture he ran up to me and asked me where I had heard the story. But even before I could tell him that I didn't remember, he grabbed my shoulder and shouted: "Ani hagever — I'm that man. The story happened to me."

Nothing else mattered any more. Not the hotel, not the lecture nor the faces I left behind. We took a walk near the beach, but I felt as if I was in a forest in Poland instead of being within earshot of the waves. "It was in the late 1920s," he began. "I was very young, and the Chofetz Chaim was already in his eighties. He was also much shorter than I, hardly coming up to my shoulder. I didn't know what to expect when I walked into his house after being summoned. Although I was dazed by the prospect of being addressed by the Chofetz Chaim himself, I couldn't help noticing how poor everything seemed in his house."

Before I could get my bearings, the Chofetz Chaim was in the room. I am sure he must have looked up at me, but all I remember is a face larger than life. Suddenly he grabbed my hand, clutching it tight-

ly, and out of his mouth I heard the word 'Shabbos' pronounced with such feeling, as if he was uttering the name of the most beloved object in the world.

"There was silence. And then he began to cry, not in sobs but with streams of tears. And his tears fell on the palm of my hand, and even if I live to 120, I will never forget how hot those tears were. They actually burned my hand. And then I heard one more word, 'Shabbos,' said with the same overwhelming, awesome sense of love and joy. Then, still holding my hand, he took me to the door."

When I heard the story, I couldn't stop shuddering. I could almost imagine those tears on my own

hand, and what the word 'Shabbos' must have sounded like when it was uttered in that room in Radin.

It is very easy to throw stones, but it is very hard to be a Chofetz Chaim. We Jews must never stop shouting "Shabbos," but we must do it like the Chofetz Chaim. When stones become tears and threats are reduced to a trembling voice, which with only two syllables can teach everything about who we are as Jews, then I'm no longer worried about the rift between the religious and the non-religious. Then this bitter chapter — headlines today — will become a mere footnote.

Rabbi Riskin is the head of the Orthodox Institutions at Efrat, in the Etzion bloc.

## Eldan — Tech Limited PROSPECTUS

### IN THE MATTER OF THE ISSUE OF

600,000 ordinary registered shares, par value 1 New Israeli Shekel each, for a total par value of NIS 600,000 (hereinafter referred to as "the Shares").

#### THE SHARES REFERRED TO ARE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:

##### PUBLIC OFFER BY MEANS OF TENDER:

600,000 ordinary registered shares, par value 1 New Israeli Shekel each, at a minimum price of NIS 2.40 per share (hereinafter referred to as "the minimum price"). The share price to be determined in the tender may and shall be higher than the minimum price. The balance of shares, which will not be sold to the public in the framework of the tender, will be offered to the public in a second stage, at the minimum price. (Cf. in that respect section 2.3 of the Prospectus.)

The registration of the shares of trade on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange shall be conditional to a minimum dispersion of the shares, specified in section 2.4.5(b) of the Prospectus. Should the minimum dispersion not be attained, the issue shall be cancelled, and the moneys refunded to the bidders.

99% of the Company's business is carried out through its subsidiary company, purchased recently, 82% of the subsidiary company's sales are made to public institutions dependent on public budgets. The subsidiary company's sales to public institutions are financed by means of grants and contributions given to the said bodies.

The Company acquired the subsidiary company in a deal which comprised an exchange of shares, under section 95 of the Income Tax Ordinance, signed shortly before the publication of this Prospectus. (Cf. section 5.7 and 5.8 of this Prospectus.) The Prospectus therefore includes three types of financial reports: Financial reports of Eldan-Tech, on a proforma basis relating to the condition before the transaction was carried out, on 30 June, 1987.

Financial reports of Eldan-Tech, without reference to subsidiary companies. Consolidated financial reports of the subsidiary company.

All the Company's products were developed by Prof. Amiram Raz, a biochemical scientist, who undertook to work for the Company for at least five additional products. Professor Raz also undertook not to compete with the Company during two additional years after the termination of his employment with the Company. For details see page D-3.

This is the Company's first public issue of shares.

The shares will be traded on the "parallel list."

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company also serves as General Manager of the Company and of its subsidiary.

The Company shall pay in this issue underwriting, distribution, and centralization of the issue commissions, as well as additional expenses, at a total rate of approximately 13% of the proceeds of the issue (Cf. section 1.5.3 of the Prospectus).

The Tender will open on October 4, 1987 at 8:30 a.m. and will close on the same day at 12:30 p.m.

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## NOTICE

## The Great Jerusalem Treasure Hunt

Owing to technical difficulties, we are reluctantly forced to postpone the treasure hunt. Readers who have already registered can receive a refund by contacting the cashier of the Jerusalem Hilton.

Thank you.

British Airways

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# My Yom Kippur in Dougoukolobougou

Andy Court

ON YOM KIPPUR two years ago, I was travelling through the grasslands of one of the poorest countries in the world, receiving (as graciously as possible) squawking chickens from the headman of mud-walled villages.

The chickens were gifts for an honoured guest, but the main thing that made me honoured, really, was the fact that I was there. Not many white people make it to Niema, or Tiala, or Dougoukolobougou in the west African republic of Mali, formerly French West Africa.

The eve of Yom Kippur that year coincided with the local New Year; the drums played late into the night as crowds danced beside fires under a gibbous moon. While I was fasting, the local people ate huge meals; according to their tradition, anyone light enough to lift that night would be carried off to his death by angels.

Though I did not eat the next day, I did decide to travel with a friend even deeper into the boondocks. When our motorcycle broke down miles from anything even vaguely resembling a garage, I thought what most Malians automatically assume: the hand of God was directly in-

volved in the affair. I should not, after all, have been travelling on Yom Kippur. As it was, I spent most of the day under a thatched roof watching cobs of corns dry in the sun.

Since then, I have often wondered why I felt more "religious" in an impoverished land among a people whose culture was completely alien than in Jerusalem.

It was no doubt partly because there was little technological buffer in Mali between man and the forces that from the beginning shaped his belief in God. If sufficient rain does not fall, the Malians do not have enough food; if too much falls, it washes away parts of their homes. Faith often springs from the fount of vulnerability, and there, I felt as vulnerable as the local people did.

More important, perhaps, no one except God was judging me in the grasslands. I was the only Jew for miles around, a blissfully lost tribe unto myself.

How much harder it is to find my way when the crowds on the street corners are screaming "Shabbos!" at every turn. In Dougoukolobougou, they give you a chicken simply

for showing up. Here, they give you guilt, and it's much tougher to get rid of than the chicken.

I have heard and used the phrase "secular Jew" so many times that I have almost forgotten that secular does not mean atheist. Like many secular Jews, I have not given up on God, not even on organized religion. Yet I sense that I should feel like a heathen because I drive a car on Saturdays, because I don't separate my milk and meat, because I would not hesitate to open an umbrella in the rain on Shabbat.

I have started to paint myself white because others are wearing black. I do this because it is hard to stand up with all one's doubts and contradictions, before a wave of utter certainty. Do the Keepers of Certainty realize what an undertow accompanies their waves? Do they care how many people like me are pulled even farther from the intended shore?

In Dougoukolobougou, there was space to discover. Here, I've found only room to react. And so the first thing I'll atone for this Yom Kippur is letting extremists subconsciously bully me away from the free and natural discovery of my own faith.

Shultz's visit

# No chance of a breakthrough

Arye Naor

SECRETARY OF State George Shultz is too much of a realist to anticipate any breakthrough in the Middle East peace process stemming from his coming visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt on his way to Moscow.

He is well aware that King Hussein will not enter into direct negotiations with Israel without the legitimacy granted by an international conference, while Prime Minister Shamir will never accept a procedure which he considers insane and catastrophic. The gap is unbridgeable.

From the point of view of the Jordanian monarch an international conference must convene before a process of direct, face-to-face negotiations can start, and from the point of view of the Israeli premier, the very convening of an international conference makes the whole process impossible.

Nevertheless Shultz decided to come to the region on his way to the Kremlin, thus implicitly hinting at the other option opened for American diplomacy — direct negotiations with the USSR on regional issues, if and when global discussions advance to the stage which makes such an eventuality feasible.

Of course, this will not happen during Shultz's coming journey. The Reagan Administration is not enthusiastic about letting the Russians determine, or even influence the future of the Middle East. But the Soviets really want to participate in the determination of the future of a region they consider strategically important to their national security, and they still have some means of demonstrating the importance of the region as far as they are concerned.

Shultz, a real friend, would not want to threaten Israel with discussing its security and political future with the Soviets. But a clever, far-sighted leadership should not disregard that likelihood, at least following January, 1989, when a new administration in Washington may change a lot of concepts and policies all over the world.

Meanwhile Reagan and Shultz are there for the next 16 months — a good reason to accept the modalities of negotiations recommended by the friendly administration. Shultz himself seems to have it on his mind.

This time he did not repeat the mistake of last spring, when he waited for an Israeli invitation and instead, former minister Moshe Arens was sent to Washington to explain why the international conference was totally and unconditionally rejected

by Shamir and his party.

Shamir's tough position is well known to Shultz. He also knows that the debate over the international conference has become the major issue in Israel's domestic politics. He knows that Shamir describes the conference as a "trap," "madness" and "catastrophe" to Israel, and has solemnly declared that as long as he is prime minister there will be no international conference.

Apart from ideological convictions, Shamir has invested too much political and personal prestige in his rejectionist position to have it reconsidered. He has demonstrated his absolute and unconditional rejection of the very idea of an international conference. Having thus acted, he would be seriously endangering his political future if he showed even the slightest sign of readiness to reconsider something that he himself has defined as "going to the slaughter."

Once the international conference has been described in terms which every Israeli must find reminiscent of the Holocaust, it would not be reasonable to predict a change in attitude.

THE SECRETARY'S purpose, described in a briefing by U.S. officials as an "attempt to convince Prime Minister Shamir that Israel and the U.S. will have nothing to lose by simply exploring the possibility of convening an international conference," (The Jerusalem Post, Sept. 30, 1987), is therefore misconceived. According to Shamir, Israel has much to lose by even exploring that awful idea; and Mr. Shamir himself has even more to lose.

For the same reason, the declaration by Shamir himself that the visit would not cause him to change his policy and soften his attitude should not surprise anyone. As long as he is premier there will be no international conference, even if the alternative should be a renewal of hostilities.

From his viewpoint it is very simple and even reasonable: If the conference is "going to the slaughter" — than nothing, really nothing, can change his total rejection of such a nightmare. If we must fight for our national survival, we shall do so, regardless of the cost.

The tragedy is that he is so serious about this. Indeed, he is sure that even an "umbrella" for a bilateral, direct, face-to-face negotiating process, the international conference endangers our national survival.

For both Shimon Peres in Israel and George Shultz in the U.S., a



Shultz and Shamir: unlikely to march together to an international conference. (Government Press Office)

conference was not the first choice but a fall-back position, adopted only after it was realized that there was no other way to promote peace, and only when it was understood that the conference would not be a substitute for direct negotiations. Peres and Shultz are ready to consider an international conference as an option, provided that its role is limited by strict prior understandings and undertakings. Since their mode of thinking is rational and pragmatic they compare the practical possibilities and explore all available avenues.

On the other hand, Shamir is not ready to compromise on less than the whole of his aspirations. He makes no distinction between abstract aspirations and concrete policies, which must be judged by their applicability. He ignores the price of his stand, since he is convinced that the stand itself is right. He will accept no path other than the one he has outlined, even if his way leads up a blind alley. That leads him to base his policy on absolute categories, neglecting the improbability — even the impossibility — of achieving his desired goals. A policy thus made is doomed to failure. The best intentions notwithstanding, it is a prescription for a national tragedy, as so many historical cases prove.

BUT THE prime minister can no longer stop and reconsider his approach. He has already gone too far in his rejectionist.

Therefore he will continue to oppose an international conference unequivocally, regardless of the

consequences. Ideologically he wants to strengthen Israel's hold on Judea and Samaria and the Gaza district by having the status quo continue for an indefinite period. That is the target of his stalemate tactics, which have proven fruitful in the short run. In order to succeed in maintaining the territorial status quo he will not compromise on any procedure which could promote the peace process. As he has done time and again in the past, he will make proposals that no one else accepts. He is sure that without Israel's consent no international conference may convene, hence the status quo will not be changed.

This is a serious mistake. As we know from past experience, when the two superpowers share a common interest in stabilizing the region they can come out with a common plan to impose a settlement. In the past Israel could withstand such pressures because of the moral power it had, stemming from its commitment to negotiate peace with its neighbours. If we turn down the possibility of negotiations through a process acceptable to the U.S. as well as to half of the Israeli people and government, how strong would Israel and its real ally, the Jewish community, be when the superpowers do decide to act together?

This is another reason why the American Jewish community has a right to express its views on the peace process. An Israeli government which fails to listen to the voices of its best friends may regret it when those friends are called to the political front.

# My God makes housecalls

Wim Van Leer

"TOMORROW is Yom Kippur," said my friend, a secular New Yorker. "So far from home, don't you want to be with your people or at least with your God?"

"My God makes house calls," I improvised. You should know that my *bon mots* are seldom the result of profound reflection but rather mental jerks of the reflex variety.

He laughed, saying "A bloody good title for a book." Having declared on earlier occasions that I don't believe in God but that He interests me, I gave my *ad hoc* aphorism some thought. A book, of course, was out of the question. Did I really mean what I had said? And what did it mean? And, if it meant anything at all, was it meaningful? So let me kick it around, my annual exercise in X-rated metaphysics.

MAN organizes his life in hierarchical terms fulfilling his barnyard needs for a pecking order. It is the natural outcome of Darwinism. A white-collar worker is higher in the social scale than a blue-collar worker, a sergeant higher than a corporal, a mammal higher than a reptile, a bull higher than a squirrel, a rebbe higher than a rabbi, and the latter higher than a layman but equal to Mr. Moneybags.

Similarly the barnyard of the Universe requires a supreme, which led to the creation and appointment of an omnipotent God to whom Man attributed not only authorship of the Creation but also the day-to-day management of the Universe as well as the personal destiny of each and every one of His creatures. But His potency was only relatively "omni." Evil, of which there was plenty about, was outside his jurisdiction and was attributed to satanic angels of the fallen variety or to the self-generated wickedness inherent in Man.

It would, of course, have been nice if God had provided a user's manual along with the Creation, as is the custom with minor electrical appliances.

But He preferred to present His handiwork as one monumental enigma whose unravelling would keep Man interestingly occupied till the end of time. Regrettably only an elite minority would be capable of the dedicated study and deep thought which this would require.

This brave vanguard took God's work under close scrutiny, gradually

discovering its amazing harmonies, its astonishing symmetries and its endless beauty.

But for the bulk of humanity, who had never graduated from kindergarten with its fables, fairy-tales and parables, simpler explanations were needed.

This task was left to self-appointed visionaries who reconstructed the sequential methodology of the Creation as well as subsequent events, complete with verbatim quotes of the Creator's intent and directives. All this was passed off as God's revealed word, collectively known as Holy Writ, which the masses had to accept as such, along with obedience to authority, spiritual and secular. Thus armed, the clergy wielded immense and perpetual power over the laity and, by presenting ignorance as innocence, their obscurantist teachings kept the bulk of mankind in the dark dungeons of bigotry and superstition.

In Holy Writ, Man was presented as a miserable sinner whose only compensation was the claim that he was moulded in the image of his Creator. His sole prerogative was to petition God on a no-holds-barred basis.

But the administrators and enforcers of God's will required a hierarchy of their own. This led to the enthronement of priests, popes, prelates, pastors, primates, patriarchs, parsons, chief rabbis, rabbis, metropolitans, vicars, cardinals, mullahs, muezins, gurus, bonzes, lamas — all decked out in the appropriate uniforms and insignia of office. Their main task was to act as a link between Man and God, much as travel agents represent each and every airline under IATA rules. On occasion the clergy felt obliged to inflict capital punishment on those members of the laity unwilling to recognize their authority.

These links were established in specially ordained ceremonies of lesser or greater splendour, often in a language inaccessible to the lay masses or delivered in resonant intonations which robbed the words of their meaning.

The lay masses were collectively known as "the flock," in recognition of their ovine role, with God playing the part of the Good Shepherd ("...I shall not want...He maketh me lie down in green pastures... He lead-

eth me beside still waters." Psalm 23/1).

In order to control the flock, they were corralled in magnificent temples, cathedrals, synagogues, mosques, pagodas and churches where their collective bleatings lent majesty to the proceedings and called upon the benevolence of the Creator. In some institutions, the bleatings were delivered in unison or sung to elevating plain chant purporting to enhance their power of persuasion. In synagogues no such discipline was enforced.

Either way made no difference, since God had long ceased listening. He'd heard it all before. For several millennia.

THERE are many pathways to God, all of them founded on tradition rather than reason. Tradition is the exaltation of ancient beliefs and rituals sanctified by thoughtless observance and kept in working order by disdain at best, and hatred at worst, for those rival traditions that were perceived as a threat.

In this atmosphere of exclusiveness it is difficult to contemplate the unity of the Creation and glorify the all-embracing wonders created for our utility and delight. And, since wonder is a very personal experience, it cannot be expressed in mass assemblies, however solemn. For that reason, God has long since given up attending services of public worship. He does not need Man's demonstrations of subservience, his sham prostrations nor his minor mortifications, such as giving up ice-cream for Lent or fasting on Yom Kippur.

What God wants is to have His emanations recognized, their harmonies perceived, their meaning understood and their beauty absorbed. Having said all He had to say with His Creation, He does not need confrontation with Man. But Man, confronted with the enormity of the enigma, has many gnawing questions which demand confrontation with God. But it is no use looking for Him in the huge football stadiums which the Holy Father prefers for his roving ministrations and admonitions, nor in houses of worship whatever their denominations. God, like love, is found in homes, not in houses.

As I said, dialogue with God is a very private matter. That is why you won't find me in congregations. And that is why, like the family physician of yore, God makes house calls.

## READERS' LETTERS

### FREE ACCESS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — Free access to public libraries is one of the means by which a society asserts the principle of equality among its citizens and attempts to set bounds to discrimination based on wealth.

Thus the setting of a fee for visits by non university patrons to the National and University Library would be a dangerous measure from the symbolic point of view alone, even if it is a merely "symbolic," one of two shekels per day.

The people who will suffer from this measure — those who go to the library just because they like to read and learn — are not numerous and will probably become considerably less numerous. It is unlikely that the

monies obtained in this way will cover much more than the cost of collection and bookkeeping. And if this is a gesture intended to dramatize the plight of the library and the university — a plight which is indeed shameful — then it seems appallingly miscalculated.

The direct sufferers from this measure are for the most part neither wealthy nor politically influential. If those who administer the National Library are not sensitive to their situation, it is difficult to imagine that those responsible for public funding will be so. Can an institution "appeal" for funds by trampling on the very values it is supposed to represent? ESTHER CAMERON Jerusalem.

### GENUINE SPIRIT OF JUDAISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — How refreshing to read a logical and unbiased letter, "No to Shabbat demonstrations," by Rabbi Dr. Alexander Carlebach (September 17).

How true it is that the latter demonstrations not persuade any secular Jews to become Sabbath observers, but will only cause hate and misunderstanding to spread like wildfire. Instead of being an *ehad*,

we shall be divided and torn into various camps fighting and abhorring each other.

I fervently hope that Rabbi Carlebach's sane evaluation will not fall on deaf ears as none are so deaf as those who do not want to hear and that our leaders and people of influence will take heed, before it is too late, so that the genuine spirit of Judaism will eventually prevail. RUTH HIRSCH Tel Aviv.

### LEONID PASTERNAK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I am compiling a catalogue raisonné of the pre-1922 works of the artist Leonid Pasternak and would like to hear from private owners in Israel. Please send information to the undersigned Dept. of German and Russian, State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901, U.S.A.

Professor RIMA SALYIS Director, Russian Programme Binghamton, N.Y.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In her letter of August 31, Gila Svirsky, Director of New Israel Fund, states that "NIF differs from P.E.F. in the accountability we demand of organizations that receive NIF funding." This statement is untrue and requires correction.

Accountability and responsibility have been the hallmark of the P.E.F. since its founding by Justice Brandeis and others 65 years ago.

Institutions are investigated before approval and all grants are carefully monitored. To date this fiscal year, P.E.F. has sent over \$9,000,000 to over 400 institutions in Israel covering every facet of philanthropic endeavour. Overhead is under 1.2 per cent of receipts. SIDNEY MUSHNER, Chairman, P.E.F. Israel Endowment Funds Inc. New York.

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## BASEBALL

## Cards clinch title despite loss

St. LOUIS (AP). — The St. Louis Cardinals clinched a tie for the National League East title on Wednesday night despite losing 6-1 to the Montreal Expos and undefeated Pascual Perez.

The Cardinals were assured at least a share of the division championship earlier in the evening when second-place New York lost 4-3 to Philadelphia in 10 innings. St. Louis can win the title by beating Montreal or by winning any of the three games against the Mets that end the regular season.

The Expos also remained mathematically alive, moving within four games of St. Louis. They would have to win their final four, three against Chicago, and have the Cardinals lose four straight to achieve a tie.

Perez, 7-0, checked St. Louis on four hits over seven innings, only one after giving up an unearned run in the fourth.

Andy McGaffigan relieved Perez and got one out in the eighth. Tim Burke relieved with runners on first and second and got Vince Coleman to hit into a force play. Coleman stole second to put runners on second and third, but Burke struck out Ozzie Smith and then retired the

side in the ninth for his 17th save. The Expos broke a 1-1 tie in the sixth on Andres Galarraga's bases-loaded infield single and Dave Engle's rbi forceout. The Expos made it 6-1 in the ninth when Brooks hit a bases-loaded triple off reliever Ken Dayley.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Roger Clemens pitched his major league-leading sixth shutout and won his 19th game to lead Boston. Clemens, 19-9, struck out 13, giving him eight games this season of 10 or more strikeouts, and won for the 11th time in his last 13 decisions. Boston scored six runs in the fourth inning.

**White Sox 5, Angels 2**  
Greg Walker's run-scoring double capped a tie-breaking, two-run rally in the third inning and led Chicago to its sixth straight victory. Richard Dotson, 11-12, broke a personal four-game losing streak with relief help from Bill Long, who pitched the last four innings for his first major league save.

**Rangers 2, Twins 1**  
Bobby Witt pitched a four-hitter for his first major league complete game in 56 starts and Tom O'Malley broke a tie with a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning for Texas. Witt, 8-10,

walked eight and struck out 11 in snapping a personal four-game losing streak. The 55-game streak without a complete game is a major league record.

**Royals 7, Mariners 3**  
Kansas City's Willie Wilson drove in two runs. Danny Jackson, 9-18, allowed six hits, struck out six and walked five in pitching his 11th complete game. The Royals put the

game away in the eighth when Wilson had an rbi single and George Brett added a two-run single.

**Athletics 4, Indians 3**  
Dave Stewart became the first major league pitcher to win 20 games by teaming with Eric Plunk on a six-hitter as Oakland beat Cleveland. Stewart, 20-12, snapped a three-game losing streak by allowing four hits in six innings.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	93	64	.592	—
New York	90	68	.570	3 1/2
Montreal	88	69	.561	5
Philadelphia	79	79	.500	14 1/2
Pittsburgh	75	81	.481	17 1/2
Chicago	74	81	.477	18

## WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	87	70	.554	—
Los Angeles	80	77	.510	7
Houston	74	83	.471	13
Los Angeles	70	87	.446	17
Atlanta	67	89	.429	19 1/2
San Diego	64	93	.408	23

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	5	Chicago	3 (1st game)	
Chicago	10	Pittsburgh	3 (2nd game)	
Philadelphia	4	New York	3	
Atlanta	3	Houston	1	
Montreal	6	St. Louis	1	
San Francisco	3	Los Angeles	1	
Cincinnati	3	San Diego	1	

## AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	96	62	.608	—
Detroit	94	63	.599	1 1/2
Milwaukee	89	69	.563	7
New York	87	70	.554	8 1/2
Boston	74	83	.471	21 1/2
Baltimore	65	92	.414	30 1/2
Cleveland	60	97	.382	35 1/2

## WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	85	73	.538	—
Kansas City	79	79	.500	6 1/2
Oakland	78	79	.497	6 1/2
Seattle	74	83	.471	10 1/2
Texas	74	83	.471	10 1/2
California	73	84	.465	11 1/2
Chicago	73	84	.465	11 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	7	New York	3	
Baltimore	7	Detroit	3	
Milwaukee	5	Toronto	3	
Chicago	5	California	3	
Kansas City	7	Seattle	3	
Texas	2	Minnesota	3	
Oakland	4	Cleveland	3	

## SOCCER

## Real destroy Napoli's dream

LONDON (AP). — Despite an early goal and the vociferous backing of a sell-out 80,000 crowd, Diego Maradona's Napoli was held to a 1-1 draw by Real Madrid in the battle of the giants on Wednesday and the Spaniards moved into the second round of the European Champions Cup.

Cupholder Porto also advanced, while Ajax of Amsterdam moved on in its defence of the Cupwinners Cup.

But Goteborg of Sweden, last season's UEFA Cup winner, went out of that competition at the first hurdle, upset by the Danish side Brondby.

Trailing 0-2 from the first leg in Spain, Napoli was given a fine start in the return match when defender Giovanni Francini scored from close range after just nine minutes at San Paulo stadium.

But the Italian champions failed to capitalize on their early advantage and Spanish international striker Emilio Butragueno levelled after 43 minutes, slicing through the Napoli defence and converting Hugo Sanchez's precise pass to silence the partisan crowd and send Real into the second round on a 3-1 aggregate.

Maradona only rarely troubled the Real defence and Napoli's night of disappointment was completed three minutes from time when An-

drea Carnevale was sent off for foul play goalkeeper Bufo.

The Spaniards were joined in the second round by Porto and the team it beat in last season's final, Bayern Munich — but not by Dynamo Kiev. The powerful Soviet side, a semi-finalist last season and winner of the Cupwinners Cup the previous year, was upset 2-0 in Scotland by Glasgow Rangers and went out 2-1 on aggregate.

A dreadful blunder by Kiev goalkeeper Chanov presented Mark Falco with the first Rangers goal after 24 minutes. Mark McCoist added the killer blow five minutes into the second half.

"I've played in many European Cup matches but I take more pleasure from this one than any before," said Rangers' player-manager Graeme Souness, formerly of Liverpool. "Kiev are as good as any team in Europe."

Porto followed up its 6-0 first-leg thrashing of Vardar Skopje by trouncing the Yugoslavs again, this time 3-0, for a 9-0 overall success.

Antonio de Sousa opened the score after 38 minutes and Jaime Magalhães and Rabah Madjer added two more for the Portuguese in a two-minute spell midway through the second half.

Like Porto, Bayern had already made sure of its passage into the

second round by slamming five goals past Cika Sofia in the first leg game in West Germany.

Just to make sure, Ludwig Kogel added an insurance strike after 69 minutes of the second leg for a 1-0 success.

Other teams to advance to round two included Rapid Vienna, Bordeaux, Steau Bucharest, Anderlecht and Psv Eindhoven of The Netherlands, which lost 0-2 in Turkey to Galatasaray Istanbul but just came through, 3-2 on aggregate.

In the Cupwinners Cup, Ajax, four goals up from the first leg against Irish part-timers Dundalk, added two more in the return without reply.

But there was no fairytale ending for another part-time team, Merthyr Tydfil.

The tiny Welsh club produced one of European soccer's biggest upsets for years when it beat Atalanta of Italy 2-1 in the first leg Cupwinners Cup game two weeks ago.

But the slender lead was wiped out quickly in the return match, the team from Bergamo scoring after 16 and 20 minutes for a 2-0 victory that was enough to take it into the second round.

Nevertheless, the Welsh minnows were far from disgraced, and manager Lyn Jones said afterwards:

"We have to accept defeat but I am very proud of my players."

Goteborg, beaten 2-1 by Brondby a fortnight ago when its 25-match unbeaten UEFA Cup streak was snapped, was unable to pull back the deficit in front of its own supporters.

The Swedes rarely looked dangerous, taking 25 minutes to carve out an opening, and the game ended 0-0, enough to send Brondby into the next round.

Dundee United, the team Goteborg beat to win the UEFA Cup, also struggled but scored two late goals to overcome Irish team Coleraine 3-1 for a 4-1 aggregate.

West Germany's Borussia Moenchengladbach paid heavily for losing at home in the first leg to Espanol of Barcelona. The Spanish club added four more goals in the return and went through 5-1 overall.

Club Brugge of Belgium staged the best comeback of the night.

Trailing 0-2 to Zenit Leningrad from the first leg, Club Brugge hit back to win 5-0 on home soil.

Switzerland's Sion scored three times within the first 20 minutes as it launched a brave bid to pull back a five-goal deficit against Velez Mostar. But the goals dried up as the Yugoslav defence sorted itself out, and there was no further scoring.

ENGLISH DIVISION 2: Leaders 1, Ipswich 1; West Bromwich 3, Birmingham 1; Aston Villa 1, Blackburn 1; Leeds 0, Stoke 0.

## Theology prof offers prayers for golfers

OMAHA, Nebraska (AP). — A theology professor and native of Scotland says his book of golf prayers won't lead to lower scores, but merely makes a humble request in jest for God to "deliver us from all bogeys."

Michael G. Lawler, a Creighton University professor and self-

described golf fanatic, has composed 19 prayers — one for each hole, including the infamous 19th hole.

Lawler combines the prayers with photographs of golf courses from around the world in "From Tee to Green," a booklet that sold out in its first run this summer and is now in its second printing.

"It's not a 'golf with Lawler' book that will improve your short game or line up your putts for you," said Lawler, a 14-handicapper who has played the game on four continents. "It's meant to be a fun, serious book."

Lawler, a Roman Catholic layman who is dean of the Creighton gradu-

ate school, studies questions in his scholarly work such as whether God is a man or a woman. He wrote four theology books before he got the idea for the golf book from a friend who said there ought to be golf prayers "because it's such a damn hard thing to do."

The prayers, all set in the context of a golfer making his way around the course, are entreaties to God, with moods ranging from despair and resignation to elation and whimsy.

"We praise You for the birdies You have made to fly, and beg of You more birdies that are made to drop," Lawler writes in his "Prayer of thanks and praise" for the second hole. "Deliver us from all bogeys, double or simply single. Amen."

On the back side, Lawler muses on sand traps in his "Prayer in Selective Praise of Creation." "I confess I love Your sand creations on the beach, but I hate it on the golf course."

"Move me, I pray You, to love You always, even on those occasions when I hate your creation, as I do now deep in this put-belly bunker on eleven."

Lawler said his book won't save anyone any strokes, but it might improve a golfer's attitude. Lawler writes in his introduction that when he was younger he regarded Creation as something God did ages ago. Now he realizes that "The Creator is very much here and now" in something even as seemingly meaningless as the game of golf.

Lawler, 53, was born near Troon, Scotland, where the British Open has been played many times. He took up the sport at age 10 and now usually plays twice a week.

His book is for all golfers, but "the real truth might be that I aimed it at me, because of my passion," he says. "From Tee to Green," is published by Twenty-Third Publications in Mystic, Connecticut.



HAPPIER DAYS. — Pat Cash was fit enough last December to dive for a shot in his victory over Stefan Edberg that won the Davis Cup for Australia.

## TENNIS Cash drops out of team

SYDNEY (AP). — Wimbledon champion Pat Cash sprang a major surprise yesterday when he ruled himself out of Australia's Davis Cup tennis semi-final against India, which starts here on Friday on the White City grass courts.

Cash, 22, cited a jarred right knee as the reason for his withdrawal. He said he had suffered the injury during training at White City earlier in the week.

Australian non-playing captain Neale Fraser was told of Cash's unavailability late on Wednesday night. He had planned to use Cash in both singles and doubles.

At Thursday's draw, Fraser named Wally Masur and John Fitzgerald as his singles players for the best-of-five semi.

Fitzgerald will face U.S. Open quarter-finalist Ramesh Krishnan in

the opening singles today, with Masur then facing veteran Indian captain Vijay Amritraj.

The doubles will pit Fitzgerald and Peter Doohan against Vijay and his brother Anand Amritraj on Saturday, with the reverse singles scheduled for Sunday.

"I did it early in the week and thought it would be OK," Cash told reporters. "But in the end there were doubts whether I could last a couple of tough five-setters."

In a surprise move on Thursday, Spanish Davis Cup captain Manuel Orantes picked young Javier Sanchez to play in the Davis Cup semi-final against Sweden.

Sanchez, the 19-year-old brother of Emilio, will make his first Davis Cup start against an experienced team with the winning squad advancing to the final in December.

In Friday's opening singles, Mats Wilander of Sweden, the top-clay court player this year, will meet Emilio, followed by Stefan Edberg against the younger Sanchez.

Both Swedes are in the top five in the world according to the latest ATP rankings. Emilio Sanchez is 15th, while Javier is 79th.

In naming Sanchez, Orantes dropped Sergio Casal from singles play. Casal had won the deciding match against West Germany in the first round in May, upsetting two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker. However, Casal lost both singles in the quarter-final tie against Paraguay in July.

"It took me a long time to make the decision. Javier has been playing well and Sergio was not at his best," Orantes said. "Only the result will see if I made the right decision."



A RELAXING GAME. — They never smile like this on a tennis court — Shlomo Glickstein (right) teaches Amos Mansdorf the joys of golf at the Caesarea Golf Course. (Israel Talby).

## Israeli links with SA remain

by JACK LEON  
Post Sports Reporter

TEI AVIV. — Israel's tennis relations with South Africa are not likely to be much affected by the inner cabinet's recent decision to scale down sporting relations with Pretoria, local Tennis Association chairman David Harnik told me yesterday. Tennis has always dominated such relations between the two countries, which otherwise have been largely restricted to "Anglo-Saxon" sports here, such as lawn bowls, squash and rugby.

Israel adheres strictly to the International Tennis Federation regulations banning member-nations from taking part in all team competition against South Africa. Harnik pointed out. But the Federation, together with both the men's and women's international professional tennis councils, did not interfere with players appearing in their private capacities in the Republic of South Africa, or, for that matter, taking part in tournaments all over the world.

"But we are watching the situation and will comply with any new rulings in the sanctions policy that concern sporting relations with South Africa," Harnik added.

As far as Israeli tennis players were concerned, they made their own arrangements to compete in the Republic and the Association was in no way involved in their plans.



Ian Froman

During the past 20 years, dozens of Israelis have played there. Shlomo Glickstein leading the way with 11 appearances in the past decade. He and Amos Mansdorf have entered next month's \$312,000 South African Open in Johannesburg, where Amos will be defending his singles title. Several more Israelis are taking part in the Republic's \$125,000 ATP Challenger Series Circuit of five tournaments, starting

in Bloemfontein on November 23. In accordance with international practice, South Africans compete regularly in Israel's annual Grand Prix tournaments and satellite circuits for men and women.

The Israel Tennis Centre has frequent contacts with the Republic. To date, eight groups of South African juniors have toured here as guests of the centre and a similar number of youth groups from the ITC have appeared there on a reciprocal basis. Both in Israel and South Africa, matches between the two countries are included in the youngsters' itineraries, but these are strictly private contests with no official status. ITC president Ian Froman reported.

Froman stressed that, through Project Renewal, South African Jewry raised well over one million dollars for the erection of the ITC's Jerusalem facility in Katamon, which was opened in 1981. Since then, they have contributed more than \$100,000 a year for the maintenance of the magnificent 19-court centre.

"We trust that the new sanctions policy will not necessitate any change in the ITC's links with South Africa," Froman concluded.

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**Spartan Swede**  
ATHENS (AP) — Swedish ultra-distance runner Rune Larsson jogged into the Greek city of Sparta two hours ahead of the competition to win the gruelling 250-kilometre annual Sparthlon race. Forty-eight men and two women from 15 countries set off from Athens.

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# The national roll-call

TORA TODAY/Pinhas H. Peli



Entering the synagogue for the Kol Nidre service (Moritz Oppenheim)

WHEN our grandmothers would say (whatever language or dialect they spoke), they said these words in Hebrew: "yom ha-kadosh" (the sacred day), they were referring to Yom Kippur, the one day in the Jewish calendar which renews in the heart of every Jew, however remote he may be from his ancestral heritage. The Talmud calls Yom Kippur simply "the day" (yomma). It is a day spent in fasting and prayer, introspection and penance, but at the same time counted among the joyous festivals of the year.

Yom Kippur, as is often pointed out, does not come to mark any national, historical or cosmological event, as do most of the other Jewish holidays. It concentrates on the individual in the solitude of sin and confession. Yet, its significance is perhaps no less communal than personal, no less national than religious.

While sin and atonement are solitary affairs, between man and his maker, Judaism teaches us that they also possess very weighty communal aspects. As individuals, we confront sin and repentance every day of the year, on Yom Kippur, however, we bring our "personal baggage" to the Temple or the synagogue to be submerged within the whole House of Israel and thereby be forgiven through them and together with them.

As we usher in the day, we proclaim together the verse (Numbers 15:26): "And all the congregation of the people of Israel shall be forgiven, as well as the stranger who dwells among them, for all the people of Israel acted in error." The way to forgiveness is via "all the congregation of the people of Israel."

While being essentially of religious significance, Yom Kippur from time immemorial also served as a national roll-call for every Jew. The entire ritual of that day in the ancient Israelite temple revolved around the High Priest who did not act only on his own behalf, but as the representative of his people (Leviticus 16:17). To this day, many Jews who are not seen in the synagogue all year round, "put in an appearance" there on Yom Kippur. Even if they do not come to pray, they are moved just "to be there," in order not to cease being counted among the people of Israel.

Incidentally, this phenomenon of one-day-a-year Jews is not, as we may assume, a product of the secular age of modernity. Professor Hanokh Albeck in the introduction to his commentary of *Mishna Yomma* quotes Philo of Alexandria who reports that in the first century too, there were many Jews who were not observant of their religion during the year but would keep Yom Kippur.

The one-day-a-year Jew is thus at least 2,000 years old.

On the national level Yom Kippur is a day of assertive solidarity with the Jewish people, while on the individual level it requires transcendence of self in an attempt to reach the stage of the "ministering angels." We transcend ourselves in order to find ourselves again. Abandonment from human needs for one day helps us explore the hidden recesses of our humanity. Yom Kippur is thus the most religious and at the same time, the most national, the most individualistic and the most community-minded of all Jewish holidays.

THE MOST OBVIOUS feature of Yom Kippur is the fasting, going 25 hours without any food or beverage. This touches us on the most personal experiential level, yet is must not remain a mere personal "trip" of self-purification. In the prophetic chapter of the *haftara* read on Yom Kippur, the prophet Isaiah reminds us that the purpose of the fast is to call on us to fulfill our obligations to society and that the way to get closer to God is by caring for people.

"The people ask," says Isaiah (58:3-10). "Why should we fast if the Lord never notices? Why should we go without food if he pays no attention?"

The Lord says to them: "The truth is that at the same time you fast, you pursue your own interest

and oppress your workers. Your fasting makes you violent and you quarrel and fight. Do you think this kind of fasting will make me listen to your prayers? When you fast, you make yourselves suffer, you bow your heads low like a blade of grass and spread out sackcloth and ashes to lie on. Is that what you call fasting? Do you think I will be pleased with that?"

"The kind of fasting I want is this: Remove the chains of oppression and the yoke of injustice, and let the oppressed go free. Share your food with the hungry and open your homes to the homeless poor. Give clothes to those who have nothing to wear and do not turn away from the needs of your own kin."

In exploring the meaning of Yom Kippur the Midrash calls our attention to the fact that the lunar year cycle consists of 354 days, while the numerical value of the word *shana* (Hebrew for "year") is 355 (sh-300; n-50; h-5). The extra day that stands outside of the natural counting of days, but without which there is no "year," is Yom Kippur, the day of days, the "Sabbath of all Sabbaths" (Lev. 23:32).

Another Midrash takes us a bit further to present Yom Kippur as built in the very structure of creation and history:

From the very beginning of the world's creation the Holy One, blessed be He, foresaw the deeds of the righteous and the deeds of

the wicked. "And the earth was desolate" (Genesis 1:2) alludes to the deeds of the wicked. "And God said: let there be light" to those of the righteous; "And God saw the light, that it was good," to the deeds of the righteous; "And God made a division between the light and the darkness," between the deeds of the righteous and those of the wicked; "And God called the light day," alludes to the deeds of the righteous; "And the darkness called He night," to those of the wicked; "And there was evening," to the deeds of the wicked; "and there was morning," to those of the righteous; "One day," the Holy One, blessed be He, gave them one day, and which is that? It is Yom Kippur, the day of Atone-ment.

ONE DAY that goes beyond history and human deeds and makes possible all other days of the year. This day brings us back to at-one-ment with ourselves and with God and enables us to open a new page and start over again, after leading a life shattered by sin and soiled *ad nauseam*. In the Talmud (Yomma 86b) there is a rabbinic controversy whether Yom Kippur, the day itself, brings on atonement for sins or whether atonement is conditional on the act of repentance. The rabbis emphasize (*Mishna Yomma* 8:9), that even with repentance, Yom Kippur can atone only for sins committed against God, but not for those committed against another human being "until one has directly placated the person offended."

Yom Kippur is also known as *yom ha-din*, the day of judgement. It is because of this judgement that we must face, each year, that both Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur are called *Yamim Nora'im*, "Days of Awe" (an epithet which first appears in medieval times). In the courtroom one takes an oath "to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." In Jewish tradition, as it is expressed in the classical sources and the liturgy, one approaches Yom Kippur with seriousness not because of fear of the severe verdict that it may bring, but precisely because one is not faced with a verdict which is unchangeable, a kind of fateful Greek *Moria* from which there is no escape. The judgement meted out on Yom Kippur is based on justice and mercy and the liturgy of the day reassures us of our ability to help "write our own ticket" for a good and prosperous year.

Rabbi Peli is Professor of Jewish thought and literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

ISRAEL certainly is the land of surprises. I never thought that I would live to see the day when I would find myself writing something favourable about the opinions of any members of the Herut party.

I hasten to add that I have often commended some members of Herut as human beings, as scholars and gentlemen: some of my best friends vote Herut. Why, only the other day I wrote that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir struck me as the perfect father who he appeared with his son on that programme about parents and children.

But politics? Never did I dream that I would one night find myself nodding my head approvingly when listening to the opinions of a leading Herut member. Yet that is just what I did when the son of Shamir's predecessor as head of the party appeared on *This is the Time*.

Of course I still disapproved of much that Benjamin Zeev Begin said about the need to hang on to the occupied areas. But two basic points that he made, on grounds of both morality and policy, earned my unqualified endorsement. The first was his rejection of the vicious, de-praved, racist doctrine now code-named "transfer," a word meaning compulsory deportation of the Arab population.

The second issue which is disturbing Benny Begin is the suspension of the individual's civil rights in order to maintain order. He advanced an argument, saying that not only do Arabs suffer from the misuse of power by the authorities, but that Jews inside the Green Lines are also victims. He said that tens of thousands of Jews are arrested every year, but that only 10 per cent of them are eventually convicted. Meanwhile, they suffer considerably at the hands of the police.

Obviously, when police, military police or border police are investigating a crime, the easiest way to conduct an interrogation is to beat the daylight out of a suspect so as to extract a confession. This was the technique used successfully on Izzat Nafsu, a technique that may now cost the taxpayers NIS1.5 m.

Begin admitted that he had no comprehensive answer as to how to resolve the dilemma of maintaining order and yet preserve the basic civil rights of the individual. I would say that this is the easiest of dilemmas to resolve - it is not worthwhile attaining order if the price of doing so is the sacrifice of the values we cherish.

EVEN MORE surprising than the moral qualms of Benny Begin is the strange case of Moshe Amirav, a member of the Herut Central Committee, who committed the abominable crime of talking to Palestinians who believe in their cause.

However fruitless these discussions were, they certainly marked a watershed in the history of Israel. Which brings me to this business of nobody on high being prepared to

## The moral qualms of Benny Begin

TELEREVIEW/Philip Gillon

talk to Yasser Arafat or any member of the PLO leadership. Even peace-monger Shimon Peres draws the line there.

Those who do not want to meet the PLO chieftains used to be safe with the traditional argument that nobody could expect them to talk to a man who refused to abandon terrorism and who would not recognize the existence of the State of Israel, according to UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

For many years our leaders could rely on Arafat not to do these things. But now he is suddenly sending out signals that he will rock the boat by accepting the existence of Israel and agreeing to the resolutions.

So now our leaders have to say straight out that they won't talk to him, whatever he says. Actually, I don't like Arafat's face, or his stubble of a beard, or his nose, or the way he dresses, or his behaviour, or the lies he tells, or anything about him. I would much rather talk to King Hussein, an old Arab and a gentleman, any day of the week.

My one-time chief, Dr. Henry Sonnabend, used to say that one could talk to anyone - if we met Al Capone, he would not automatically pull out a gat and shoot us; in fact we would probably find him to be a nice guy - unless we crossed him. But I can't imagine finding Arafat a pleasant boon companion, unless he has a shave.

The trouble is that disliking him and his appearance is not sufficient reason for refusing to talk to him. The Palestinians have chosen him as their chief, or have had him thrust successfully upon them.

Everybody knows that in the end the Israelis and the PLO will have to sit down together. We Israelis - irrespective of our party allegiances - know it; the Palestinians know it; the Americans, Europeans and Russians know it. We have the experience of numerous Asian and African countries where former terrorists suddenly became respected national leaders with whom their former enemies negotiated happily, shook hands and eventually drank toasts to perpetual peace. Close to home we have leaders who are now entertained right royally by the British who once considered them public enemies.

If we all know that there will be negotiations with the PLO in the end, why cannot we get there right away, without having to go through a long series of terrorist attacks, re-

prisals, perhaps even wars, with endless amounts of suffering? I wish I knew the answer. It's like some drawn-out strikes: everybody knows that employers and employees will eventually reach agreement, but for some reason they need the strike before doing so.

I HAVE mentioned fathers and sons; another piquant interview on *This is the Time* was with a daughter, Renee Schneour, now Renata Toledo, the flamenco dancer, is the daughter of no less a person than Zalman Schneour, one of the three giants of the early days of Hebrew literature.

We learned that she does not speak, read or write Hebrew - or, for that matter, Yiddish - and has only read those mighty works by her father in these two languages that were translated into English or French.

She told us that all her life she wanted to dance, and was encouraged by her mother. But, when she wanted to become a professional dancer, her father objected, because he assumed that all dancers belonged to the *demi-monde*, and he did not want such a fate for his prized daughter. So they quarrelled, she left home, the separation lasted for years, she was "adopted" by gypsies - Ram Evron described her as the first Jewish gypsy - and became one of the world's best exponents of Spanish and flamenco dancing. Life can be very strange.

Despite the family split, she still seems to think highly of her father, and was obviously upset that people have stopped reading his books. She and her brother rescued 800 of his books from the Dvir publishing firm, which was about to destroy them, and gave them to the Ministry of Education. I wonder what the ministry will do with these embarrassing riches.

DOES GLASNOST really represent a break in the iron dictatorship that has held Russia in its grip for 70 years? This is a crucial question for all mankind, not just for the Russians - the answer may determine whether humanity will survive or perish.

Nine CBS television men and women spent seven days in May in the USSR, seeking the answer to what *glasnost* really meant. They were allowed to film where no Western crews had ever been before - for instance, on a Soviet mine-sweeper and in a jail, during the

interrogation of a drug pusher. They talked to all kinds of people, including black marketeers, hippies and hoodlums who beat up hippies.

Their conclusions were certainly very favourable, from the western point of view. They uncovered a society which has always had the problems that the West has, but which can now talk freely about these issues, instead of pretending that they don't exist.

Other difficulties, unknown in the U.S., also exist such as horrifying food and queue problems.

Subsequently, Yoram Ronnen interviewed Natan Sharansky about what we had seen. While the latter conceded that there had been some reforms in Russia, he claimed that there was only one acid test - how Russia was treating the question of the 400,000 Jews who wanted to emigrate. Everything else, he obviously feels, is just window-dressing.

Sharansky asked a very pertinent rhetorical question: When Brezhnev released 20,000 Jews, nobody gave him any credit, when Gorbachev allowed 5,000 out, he was hailed as a liberal. Then he supplied his own answer to the riddle: Brezhnev imprisoned the leaders, but let the unknown emigrate in comparatively large numbers. Gorbachev is freeing the leaders, but holding the masses. It is certainly better public relations.

Ronnen asked rather plaintively why Sharansky still concentrates on the Soviet Jews, instead of taking up positions about other issues dominating attention in Israel. Sharansky replied that he still had the Russian experience deep in his bones, while he has yet to feel the Israeli problems in the same way. He indicated that he will become more Israeliized after he does his reserve duty in the IDF.

He still exudes charisma and gives the impression of being very wise. But I will reserve judgment about him till I see whether he joins the correct political party here.

WE HAVE now parted forever from Linda Evans in her Australian role. The film came to a happy ending, with water flowing from her land like beer in an Australian pub five minutes before closing-time. I was pleased to see that her clothes are now coming closer to Crystal's haute couture.

As Crystal in *Dynasty*, she had a very stormy week. Apparently running short of ideas, the producers remembered that they had got a lot of mileage out of a physical fight between her and Alexis, so they staged a return contest, this one ending among the goldfish. Crystal was winning and had nearly drowned her antagonist when that idiot Blake intervened, thus enabling the loathsome Alexis to go on blackmailing people. Later Blake, as officious as ever, stops a congressman from strangling her.

*Dynasty* is the funniest sitcom I have ever seen.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT/ YOM KIPPUR	BEGINS	ENDS
Jerusalem	4:47 p.m.	5:59 p.m.
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Beer Sheva	5:58 p.m.	6:41 p.m.
Eilat	5:43 p.m.	6:41 p.m.

### JERUSALEM

YESHURUN CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 1:00 p.m., Kol Nidre 5:15 p.m., Shabbat 7:15 a.m., Mincha 3:00 p.m. Shofar 5:48 p.m.

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Fri., Mincha 1:30 p.m., Kol Nidre 5:20 p.m., Sat., Shabbat 7:30 a.m., Mincha - Ne'ila, 3:00 p.m. Shofar 5:46 p.m.

WORLD COUNCIL OF SYNAGOGUES, Conservative, 4 Agmon, Friday, Kol Nidre 5:15 p.m., Shabbat 8:30 a.m. Dvar Torah: Rabbi Dr. Yosef Green. Hazzan: Haim Rabin.

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HAR-EL SYNAGOGUE, (Progressive) 16 Shmuel Haazad, Tel. 02-22841, Kol Nidre 5:15 p.m., Yom Kippur 9:30 a.m., Yizkor 3:30 p.m., Ne'ila 5:15 p.m. Rabbi Tovia Ben-Chorin.

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## ART GUIDE

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#### Museums and Exhibitions

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Magdalena Abakanowicz, (c) Emphasis, Artel Aroch, Michael Green, Isidoro Tolaneri (c) 3500 Years of Chinese Art (until 31.10) (c) Mexican Textiles (c) Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art (c) Boris Aronson (1898-1980). Kiev to New York - stage designs, sculpture, collages (until 5.10) (c) Edomite Shrine discoveries from Qitmit, Negev (c) News in Antiquities '87 (c) Wondrous India (c) Toy Sculptures (c) Permanent Archaeology, Heritage and Ethnic Art Exhibitions; Shrine of the Book (Dead Sea Scrolls).

Rockefeller (Archaeology) Museum: Crusader Art (c) Animals in Ancient Art. Check ad in Magazine for visiting hours.

L. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-11; Fri. 3:30-4. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even 10-11. Holidays: check with Museum, 2 Hapellmech St., Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 14.

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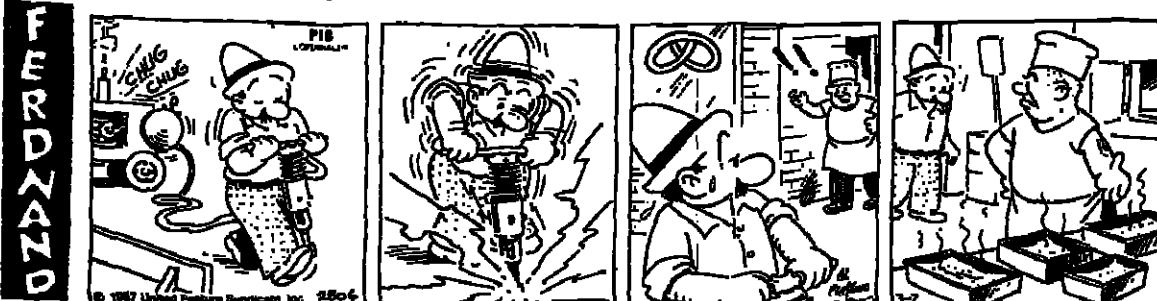
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## SENATOR

(Continued from Page One)

Republican Bob Kasten of Wisconsin, the ranking minority member of that panel, have long favoured debt rescheduling for Israel.

The Reagan administration, earlier this year, came up with several debt refinancing options for Israel. Egypt and other countries facing serious economic difficulties in meeting their existing obligations. But Egypt balked at the terms, and Israel avoided taking any action, hoping that the Egyptians would manage to obtain better terms.

Meanwhile, Democratic Representative David Obey of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, insisted that any such unilateral administration proposal would first have to win formal Congressional approval, which could be problematic during this period of overall budget cutting in Washington.

But Chile, a leader in the budget cutting movement, indicated that Israel now had a good chance of low-

ering the prevailing interest rates on \$1 billion of its debt. Earlier, he had opposed any such drive.

Israel, he said yesterday, was the only country that would be eligible for the restructuring. Asked whether he would support a similar plan for Egypt, he replied: "No."

"I heard Minister Nissim's proposal," Chile said. "I had known about it before and had discussed it. I now think it is something we would consider carefully, provided that it would not set a precedent."

The senator said Israel was in a unique situation since its credit rating was very good even though it continued to face severe economic hardships. "We know Israel is going to repay the debt," he said.

He also praised Israel for undertaking a serious economic stabilization programme which has dramatically decreased inflation in recent years. "I think we should help," he said.

Chiles said the exact details of his scheme still had to be worked out, but he expressed confidence that this would happen.

## GORBACHEV SPEECH

(Continued from Page One)

can and Soviet sailors who had died in the wartime convoys which fought their way past German submarine wolfpacks to help the Soviet war effort.

The first Tass summary of Gorbachev's speech did not make clear whether he had proposed a specific forum for East-West talks on the four northern seas.

In a first assessment of Gorbachev's proposals, foreign analysts said they appeared timed to coincide with a visit which Finnish president Mauno Koivisto is starting to the Soviet Union today.

Gorbachev's speech also touched on his domestic course of renewal.

Saying results could be felt in the political climate of society, he told the rally that Soviet people were gradually beginning to change their mode of thinking.

"I would say: The social mood of people is steadily improving," he declared.

Earlier in Murmansk, Gorbachev described his reforms as "a revolution without shots" and told people they must not panic even if his drive for renewal caused difficulties.

Moscow Radio quoted him as saying on a walkabout in the city on Wednesday that most people supported his reforms but the next 18 months would be critical. (AFP, Reuter)

## EXTRADITION ORDER

(Continued from Page One)

Neither Kalmanowitch nor Davidson spoke in court, but in statements read out by their lawyers they claimed to be innocent of the charges the U.S. Justice Department is bringing against them.

Speaking to The Post before the hearing, Kalmanowitch claimed that Davidson, a diamond broker, had received the cheques in good faith in payment for a consignment of diamonds he had supplied in Sierra Leone. "We then deposited the cheques in Monte Carlo, without the slightest thought that there would be any problem with them," Kalmanowitch's lawyer, Colin Nichols, told the court that his client had always been prepared to return to the U.S. to clear himself of the charges against him, but that he had been prevented from doing so by a

quirk in the U.S.-Britain extradition treaty, which does not provide for "voluntary extradition."

Davidson's lawyer, Ami Feder, by contrast, yesterday sought to further prolong the extradition proceedings, asking for an adjournment of an additional four weeks. In that time, he said, Davidson might be able to collect evidence that would prove his innocence. But Magistrate Ronald Bartle rejected this application, noting that prima facie evidence existed of a case against the pair, and that there would be occasion for Davidson to put his defence in court in the U.S.

The extradition order must now be formally approved by the Home Secretary. The two are expected to be flown to the U.S. in about a fortnight.

## SAUDI ARMS

(Continued from Page One)

The House letter, organized by Democratic Representative Larry Smith of Florida and Republican Representative Vin Weber of Minnesota, said that earlier arms sales to the Saudis have been "an ineffective carrot and a precarious foundation on which to base a bilateral relationship."

The Congressmen noted that the Saudis have purchased \$24 billion in U.S. military equipment over the past decade. "In return," they said, "Riyadh continues to deny us the minimum cooperation necessary to achieve our long term regional policy objectives."

Two weeks ago, a well-informed source said, Aipac's executive committee met and agreed to actively oppose the sale "as they know it to exist." Other major American Jewish organizations support the Aipac position. But that position has clearly left open the possibility that this well-orchestrated opposition could be eased if the administration were to eliminate some of the more controversial components of the sale.

Neither Aipac nor the Israel government is anxious to enter into another full-scale confrontation with a U.S. administration that is widely seen as very pro-Israel. They would very much like to avoid that kind of a battle, if at all possible.

The administration, too, is searching for a compromise. Earlier in September, for instance, Secretary of State George Shultz invited a delegation of Jewish leaders to his office as part of this effort, although no agreements were reached.

Administration officials also have sought - so far unsuccessfully - to enlist Israel's behind-the-scenes help in easing the opposition in the American Jewish community and in Congress.

On Wednesday, Shultz expressed the administration's displeasure over the Israeli position during a meeting in New York with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Shultz is said to have described the sale as an important element in the U.S. drive to support Saudi Arabia and other friendly Gulf states.

According to yesterday's Washington Post, the secretary suggested that Israel, if it feels unable to support the sale, should at least mute its criticism.

But appearing Wednesday evening on an American television interview programme, Peres said Israel would oppose the sale "as long as the Saudis are continuing to maintain an announced state of belligerence against Israel. If the Saudis will change it, I do not see any reason why we shouldn't change our position as we changed it in the case of Egypt."

Earlier in the week, the administration had made a strong attempt to soften Israel's opposition during a meeting at the State Department between Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and Israel Ambassador Moshe Arad.

Some Israeli officials were concerned that during Arad's meeting at the State Department on Monday, Murphy also raised the entire issue of U.S. assistance to Israel which was intended to help ease the economic dislocations resulting from the cancellation of the Lavi jet fighter project. This was seen by some Israelis as a veiled threat.

But U.S. officials insisted that there was no linkage between the two issues.

As it currently stands, the \$1.4 billion Saudi arms package includes 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles, 12 additional F-15 jet fighters, and advanced electronic equipment and upgrades for Saudi Arabia's existing fleet of F-15's and M-60 battle tanks.

There has been widespread speculation in Washington that the administration might eliminate the Mavericks and some of the F-15 "upgrades" as part of an effort to soften the opposition.

Other possible revisions in the package could restrict the use of the F-15's and ensure that they would be provided to the Saudis only as replacements, on a strict, one-to-one attrition basis.

Under those circumstances, informed sources said, Aipac's opposition could be eased.

But there is no guarantee that the Senators and Representatives would follow Aipac's lead. In Congress, there already is a self-propelled momentum against the sale which seems to be gaining even more steam. This is especially true among leading Democrats opposed to other policies of the Republican administration.

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# Women at work



(Israel Talley)

## The nation's untapped resource

ACCORDING to the latest available figures, there are about 580,000 women in the country's civilian labour force, of whom about 540,000 are employed. Only about 39 per cent of women above the age of 14 years are employed, or looking for a job, compared to about 62 per cent of men.

Concealed in these apparently dull numbers is what could be the key to the renewal of economic growth in this country. In fact, only a revolution in the country's sexual division of labour can trigger economic growth. Continued male hegemony in the labour market will mean perpetual economic stagnation.

The Fifties and the Sixties witnessed fast economic growth in Israel. By 1970, Israel had turned into a full industrialized country, with an income per capita which was comparable to countries in southern Europe.

Those were the decades of absorbing new immigrants. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants learned new trades and new skills. They learned by doing, and by doing, they pushed productivity upwards. This was the process that ensured the rapid economic expansion of this country.

The Seventies were marked by several developments, which left their imprint on the economy. First,

### Post Economic Reporter Avi Temkin argues that the misuse of women as a services workforce perpetuates economic stagnation in Israel.

there was a large increase in public sector employment. By 1981, 28 per cent of those employed were working in the public sector, compared to 22 per cent 10 years before.

The labour force had also become better educated. By the end of the decade, 22 per cent of all employees had 13 or more years of schooling, compared to 15 per cent 10 years earlier, and 11 per cent at the beginning of the Sixties.

Finally, women started entering the labour force in large numbers. The rate of participation of women in the labour force rose from 29 per cent in 1970 to around 36 per cent at the end of the decade.

All these processes were interrelated. By the end of the Sixties and beginning of the Seventies, thousands of women were going to universities. By the end of the Seventies, over a third of the women in the labour force had university educations, compared with less than one

quarter of their male counterparts. At the beginning of the Sixties, the gap in education for employed men and women had been much narrower. Fifteen per cent of women employed had university education, compared to 11 per cent for men. By 1985, 40 per cent of women employed had 13 or more years of schooling.

AS MORE and more educated women started pouring into the labour market, the Israeli economy was given a unique chance. Here was a pool of skilled labour whose absorption into the business sector could have spurred growth. Instead these women went to work in the public services. Entire sectors, like teaching, were transformed into feminine fields.

It was an arrangement which permitted the government to keep salaries in the public sectors low. According to the latest figures, about

45 per cent of all employed women work in the public sector, compared to 20 per cent of the male labour force. Another 12 per cent of women in the labour force works in the financing and business services, and some 9 per cent in personal service. Women thus are a services workforce.

Thus, the expansion in the public sector, which so many economists think caused stagnation, was the price the economy had to pay to discriminate against women in jobs and wages; in tax laws which do not encourage them to work; in social norms which give men a supreme role; and social services which are not geared for greater female participation in the labour force.

Apparently, even in the business sector, women are not faring as well as they might. Studies indicate that during the Seventies, those industries which grew fastest and paid high salaries to a better trained labour force predominantly employed males. As a result the gap between the salaries of university and high school educated men rose by 14 per cent. But the gap between university and high school educated women declined by 9 per cent. There is nothing to indicate that this trend has changed in the Eighties.

Moreover, by making home-and-child care a female occupation, society deprives itself not only of the skills of these women who don't work outside the house. Some 40 per cent of employed women work only part time. Of them, one-third say that they cannot work full-time because they are also housewives. Many working women have no choice but to hire household help.

These are some of the facts that economists forget when they talk about "structural changes," and slashing employment in the public sector. Reducing the number of public employees can be achieved by putting enough pressure on the budget. But this will be only a temporary reduction. If women are not absorbed by the business sector, an unemployment problem will be created. Sooner or later, the government will decide to increase the budget again in order to get those women back to work.

THE ONLY realistic alternative, then, is to create the necessary conditions allowing women to be absorbed into the business sector. This will require a long-term effort, including encouraging girls to go into traditionally male areas of training and study, such as technology, engineering and administration. In addition, special training programmes have to be established for women who are already working.

The tax system also has to be overhauled, reforming all the laws which encourage women to stay at home. In addition, the maternity leave law has to be changed, giving fathers the option of taking the leave. Further legislation against employment discrimination has to be passed as well as new laws forbidding discrimination.

The government has to conclude that a system of day-care centres and long school hours will pay for itself, in that it will give women the chance to go out to work.

But it is at the level of job and social norms that the battle for women's employment will be won or lost. As long as social practice dictates that women are charged with the household chores, or that it is legitimate to discriminate against women in promotion or wages, allegedly because women are "secondary breadwinners," Israeli society will pay the price of continued stagnation.

Frances Raday, co-writer of a working paper presented to the Sheshinsky Committee on income tax reform, describes how the Israeli Tax Ordinance discriminates against married women and contributes to the stereotype that women are economically subordinate to men.

## Anachronistic tax laws and the incentive to work

THE TREASURY has at last come to realize that if the tax burden on individuals is lightened, Israelis will have a greater incentive to increase their net income.

Apparently inspired by President Reagan's income tax reform, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Prof. Eytan Sheshinsky of the Hebrew University, to prepare proposals for the reform of this country's personal income tax.

In revising the prevailing income tax law, it will hopefully be overlooked the fact that it is not only in the tax rates, but also in certain basic principles of tax liability, that the Israeli Tax Ordinance needs a rigorous overhaul. A fundamental rethinking of the entire approach to married women under the Tax Ordinance is badly needed.

The Israel Women's Network has presented a working paper to the committee, prepared by Mira Lahav, a tax lawyer, and myself, which analyses in detail the discrimination against married women under the Ordinance and suggests measures of reform. Na'amat has declared a similar concern, and Masha Lubelski, in an interview with the Press, asked the committee to introduce reform in this area.

THE ORDINANCE incorporates an anachronistic approach to the married woman stating in terms that the income of a married woman is deemed to be earned by her husband and that he is the tax assessee for purposes of her income.

This not only perpetuates a stereotype image of women as economically subordinate to men within the family, it discriminates against married women on a concrete level. In some situations, they pay more in actual money than their husbands. Even though some exceptions to this basic discriminatory formula have been created under the Ordinance, the bottom line remains that there are "circumstances" in which married women pay more income tax than they would if they were married men.

While a married woman may claim separate assessment on income by her own work, there is no such possibility where her income is earned from property, or comes from a source which is not wholly independent of her husband's income.

In both cases, her income is added to her husband's and is taxed at his rate.

The result is that a married woman who earns less than her husband (and statistics show that this applies to the vast majority of married women) will be more highly taxed than he would be if their respective incomes were reversed.

A minority of married women can actually benefit from this discrimination. Women with high earned incomes and also income from property who are married to low-income husbands may enjoy, on income from their own property, the lower rate of tax paid by their husbands.

However, in the "average" family, married women are liable to heavier taxation than these categories of income than are men. This distorts the allocation of resources on the basis of the criterion of sex — a criterion which is irrational in terms of economic efficiency.

In our working paper, we propose that the only way to avoid the discriminatory and economically inefficient effects of Israel's income tax law would be by assessing married women's income separately. A married woman should be regarded as a taxpayer in her own right, and her income should be attributed to her and taxed at the rates appropriate to her economic activities, not to her sex and marital status.

ANOTHER of the ways in which married women become tax-ordinance is that married women living with their husbands enter their tax returns through the agency of their husbands. Despite its undesirable stereotypical classification of married women, it might be argued that the practical impact of this rule is in some ways a desirable release from the clutches of the tax authorities and favours women rather than discriminates against them.

Indeed, the rule leaves a doubtful



(R. Nowitz)

area of immunity for failure to report earnings. It is not an offence for a married woman to fail to report her earnings and there are obviously grounds other than those of discrimination for changing this situation.

Until very recently, the married woman did not have access to information from her husband's tax returns. This was rectified in a 1987 amendment to the Ordinance. However, full symmetry between the partners was not achieved. A woman must still make an application in order to obtain information about her husband's tax returns: it will not be automatically available to her. But information from her file will in many instances be automatically available to her husband. And in any case, she cannot obtain a review of her tax assessment and appeal against it unless her husband agrees to do so on her behalf. Thus a married woman is still seriously disempowered.

In our representations to the Committee, we suggest that each taxpayer should report his/her earnings independently to the authorities. This is indeed the general practice in the U.S. Since it is clear that married women should be regarded as taxpayer, like all other persons, it follows that they should, as a basic rule, submit their own tax returns.

SOMEWHAT surprisingly, in view of the usual attempts to explain different treatment of women as either unconscious or protective, Mira Lahav found, after systematically analysing the Tax Ordinance's provisions for tax credits and allowances, that there is "intentional and obvious discrimination against married women" in this area.

Thus, a divorced man who pays maintenance for the children of his previous marriage will be allowed one tax credit, but not a divorced woman who pays such maintenance (and there is by law an equal obligation on mothers and fathers to pay maintenance for their minor children). Married men are entitled to allowances for dental or medical care or insurance for their wives and children but not married women living with their husbands.

The allocation of an additional credit to a man on the grounds that a woman lives with him or is dependent upon him is not extended to a woman similarly situated. A married man is entitled to an allowance for the institutional care of a child or parent who is incapable of taking care of him/herself. Not so a married woman living with her husband.

Other distinctions drawn between the sexes appear to have a more innocuous explanation. In these cases only one allowance is intended for each family unit and the allocation to the husband could be represented as merely a matter of administrative convenience. Thus, for instance, a man will acquire credit for an incapacitated wife, child or parent or wife's child or parent but not a married woman living with her husband.

It can easily be demonstrated that these provisions are not defensible, since they merely spread the rights to allowances and credits over the family unit as a whole.

If one takes the case of a family in which the wife is the only wage-earner, the discriminatory impact of these provisions shows up incontrovertibly. Such a family cannot enjoy these allowances and credits at all.

Where the husband has a low income and the wife a higher one, the family unit will only be able to take advantage of the allowances and credits to the extent of the husband's income. Hence a married woman who lives with her husband and is the chief breadwinner is clearly

ly put at a considerable disadvantage under the Tax Ordinance.

In our working paper, we propose that allowances and credits should be accorded equally to both spouses and allocated to each as an individual taxpayer. There seems to be no reason why the married taxpayer should be treated differently from the unmarried.

Once the distortions of joint tax liability are removed, there will be no reason to perpetuate the tax exemptions given to husbands for working wives, or wives who are "helpers to their husbands" in a joint business. Even if it is decided to allocate certain allowances and credits to the family unit, they should be divided between the incomes of the two spouses in the manner most efficient for the particular family.

IN ADDITION to the discrimination against married women which permeates the Ordinance, there is also neglect of issues which, although we do not see them as women's issues proper, primarily affect women as a matter of social fact. The Ordinance does not provide allowances for household and dependent care services which are necessary for a gainful employment.

In so far as the Sheshinsky Committee is modelling its recommendations on the American model, it could profitably refer to the Federal Internal Revenue Code on this issue. And there are other western tax systems that recognize such expenses for the care of dependants.

True Israel's Tax Ordinance provides an allowance for the cost of institutional care provided to a wife, child or parent who is incapable of caring for him/herself because of physical or mental disabilities. The taxpayer is not even required to prove that the expense of institutional care for the family member was incurred to enable him to be gainfully employed.

However, the cost of caring for such dependants in the home is not an allowable deduction. Furthermore, the cost of caring for young children, who are always obviously incapable of caring for themselves, is not an allowable deduction. It is in this distinction that it becomes clear that there is here an issue which affects women.

The Ordinance fails to attribute economic value to these functions, because they have traditionally been performed free by "housewives." In order to provide the proper incentive for economic efficiency, provision must be made in the tax structure for deduction of costs of caring for dependants.

In our paper, we suggest that the committee should follow the logical, sex-neutral model of the U.S.'s Federal Internal Revenue Code as a basis for introducing the principle of allowing deductions for care of dependants.

Removal of the anachronistic stereotyping of married women under the Income Tax Ordinance is necessary to achieve two separate but interrelated goals. The first goal is the removal of artificial economic disincentives to women's participation in the work-force. This is a necessary component of the effort to empower women to improve their social and economic standing.

The second goal is efficient allocation of Israel's human capital resources. This is a necessary element in the effort to improve our national economy.

Dr. Raday is a senior lecturer in labour law at the Hebrew University.

The Economics pages are edited by Shlomo Maoz.

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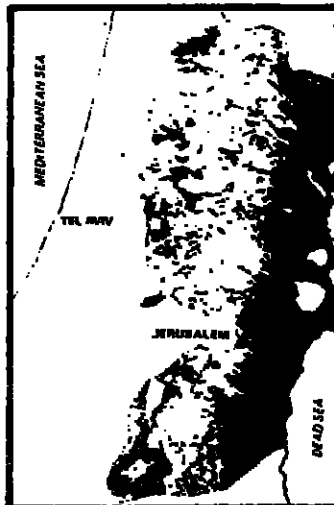
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## MARKET PLACE

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## A solid quarter

Investors generally achieved very satisfactory returns in most sectors of the markets in the July-September quarter that has just ended.

The salient theme of recent months has been the absence of any terribly dramatic events, either in the economy or in the markets. Of course, the Lavi cancellation stands out, and it made a mark on the markets too, but a muted one in line with the general tenor of summer doldrums.

Before assessing the trends, let's consider the main figures. The rate of inflation for the quarter, if we assume a September index of 1.5 percent, was less than 3 percent. The rate of devaluation against both the dollar and the basket of currencies was as close to zero as makes no difference.

Against this background, even the restrained performances of most investment vehicles produced satisfactory results. Bank deposit rates tended to fluctuate more than usual; but overall it was possible to eke out between 1-1.25 per cent per month, and more for large sums.

Index-linked bonds gave a large real return. The dearth of new issues from the Bank of Israel forced institutional buyers into the secondary market and sent prices up and yields down. This technical factor, more than any fundamental assessment of inflationary expectations, was the reason for the roughly six per cent rise in the general bond index.

The bank shares had been stars of the second quarter, when prices jumped up as their yields fell sharply from the 17-18 percent level. In the third quarter they still managed another 5-6 percent rise, as the growing confidence about the approaching redemption, and the fact that they were a valid alternative to the low nominal interest rates on shekels, more than outweighed the unattractiveness of dollar-linked investments. Regular dollar-linked bonds also gave a similar return.

"Free" shares ended with an overall gain of over ten percent. This was only achieved after significant fluctuations, with July in particular seeing sharp movements in both directions. The performances of various sectors of the share market also differed widely.

But two things stood out in the share market. One was that the volatility by Tel Aviv standards was well below average, so that overall the market could be described as being in a wide trading range, after the correction in May/June that followed the boom earlier in the year.

Secondly, the degree of involvement gradually declined, and along with it the volume. Many people sought to blame the trading system and some the weather, but the plain facts were that the market was in a consolidation period.

In an era of low inflation, share prices do not need to jump around all the time, and with interest focussed elsewhere, the market tended to move up and down without actually going anywhere. The Lavi's demise brought a brief improvement, but for most of September the market remained listless.

Most commentators have expressed the opinion that this digestion phase is positive, and that the share market is building a base from which to burst to the upside, sooner or later. The technical evidence supplied by a growing band of chart analysts would seem to support this view. But no one is overwhelmingly bullish, and every analyst is careful to lace his analysis with qualifications.

The real action in shares has been in the primary, or new issue, market. There has been a steady stream

of companies, both old and new, coming to market to raise funds. Notable among the recent issues have been such major concerns as Clal Industries, Discount Investments and Supersol.

The main feature of the new issue market has been the emergence of the index-linked convertible bond as the hit of the year. This item has appeal to everyone: it can become a share, and participate in the company's good fortune if it has any, or it could stay a bond, and maintain its real value because it is index-linked. It even pays a bit of index-linked interest. For this reason, it has become tremendously popular, and has been the bridge to draw institutional investors such as provident funds into at least the fringes of the share market. Conservative individual investors are similarly crazy about them.

Just how hot an item these convertibles have become was highlighted this past week, when the Cables and Wires issue attracted NIS 200mn of bids, so that investors ended up with a mere 3 percent of their orders.

As one fund manager said, "even if you assume that half the money was borrowed, that still indicates NIS 100mn looking to get into the market. If the pace of new issues slows down, some of that money will go into the secondary market and get prices going again." But so far the ample funds available have sat determinedly on the sidelines.

Investors who have taken part in new issues this past month have come out well ahead. That makes a change from the numerous failures and poor returns on issues in June and July. The turning point came with the Clal Industries issue in August.

The new issue market in bonds has also been developing very nicely, with many companies taking full advantage of the slowdown in government bond issues. July and August saw NIS 88mn taken in from non-government bond issues, double the amount of May and June. In short, the capital market reform is roaring along, at least in this essential respect.

Looking ahead to the coming quarter, the dominant event is agreed to be the NIS 2bn bank share redemption due at the end of this month. But the latest estimates are that as many as 70 percent of the shareholders may decide to keep the shares for two more years—far more than anyone had dared predict even a few weeks ago.

If that happens, and some of the rest goes into savings schemes and provident funds, the government will probably have to stop borrowing for the rest of the year. The prospect of a super-success in the bank share recycling—the direct result of two years of growing stability—will force a major rethinking in the government and in the markets.

Ironically, it may well push off the date of the next devaluation, which threat is itself one of the reasons for holding the dollar-linked bank shares. In any event, the higher-than-average price indexes expected for September (published on October 15) and October (November 15) will also have an important influence on the market.

Other things to look out for are the progress of the Sheshinski tax reform committee's proposals, especially if they include a capital gains tax proposal, and new monetary instruments from the Bank of Israel. All in all therefore, the coming quarter is likely to be more eventful than the previous one. Whether it will be as successful for investors remains very much to be seen.

## U.S. proposal at IMF meeting:

## 'Put gold back in basket'

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker on Wednesday proposed that this year's currency pact to defend the dollar's stability should be reinforced by linking it to a basket of commodities including gold.

The aim would be to guarantee that present currency arrangements were backed up by policies that ensured inflation in the industrial world remained low.

The announcement, at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Annual Meeting, represented the first U.S. bid to bring gold back into the global monetary system since President Nixon ended the dollar's formal link with the metal in 1971.

The manner of Baker's surprise announcement resembled the one he made on a new Third World debt strategy at the IMF/World Bank annual meeting in Seoul two years ago.

Then, as now, Baker left his bombshell until the meeting was almost over, and left almost immedi-

ately after his speech to allow international reaction to develop.

Markets shrugged off as largely irrelevant Baker's suggestion, while some economists said it could improve economic policy-making.

Baker said the Louvre agreement, reaffirmed last weekend, was another milestone in international economic policy coordination.

That accord followed the 1985 Plaza agreement when the leading industrial countries agreed to drive down the then high-flying dollar, he said. The Louvre agreement was reached after a 50 per cent decline in the dollar against the Japanese yen and the West German mark.

The Treasury secretary said that such coordination was "a step-by-step process, and we should be willing to consider additional refinements as we move forward."

Few central bankers or government officials were ready to comment on Baker's proposal. Japanese finance minister Kiichi Miyazawa was quoted by Jiji news agency as

saying he had never discussed the proposal with Baker.

"I can't imagine that the Bundesbank would play along with such an idea," said the chief dealer of a West German bank.

The British government, however, supports Baker's proposal, seeing it as strengthening the Louvre accord.

At the meeting where Baker unveiled his plan, British chancellor of the exchequer Nigel Lawson suggested a permanent system of managed floating currency rates. What currency dealers want to know is whether such proposals will mute the often-dramatic swings in exchange rates.

"This is the whole point," said one British official. "But the emphasis is on the medium-term, not short-term movements." But commodity markets are volatile, too.

"Commodities are not in Western hands in the top industrial countries," said one Swiss banker. "Most are in the hands of countries whose political stability is far from secure."

## Teta follows the Ata way

By GREER FAY CASEMAN

When the Ata clothing and textile manufacturing plant folded up a year-and-a-half ago after half-century in business, it was the end of an era. Ata had been a household word in Israel, representing the best in basics.

But a change in ownership and spiralling debts changed Ata's image from solid and reliable to threadbare and falling apart. The company did indeed fall apart and was put into receivership.

In January last year, the Haifa District Court ordered the court-appointed manager of Teta, Ata's marketing subsidiary, to put the

chain of clothing shops up for sale as a going concern. Whereas Ata itself was \$30 million in debt, Teta was a profitable enterprise, which was in financial difficulties only because it had put up a promissory note as collateral for a Bank Leumi loan to Ata.

Teta was subsequently purchased by Kitan, a subsidiary of Clal Industries. The Clal group at one stage was going to take over Ata lock, stock and barrel, but decided that it was too risky a venture, and settled solely for Teta.

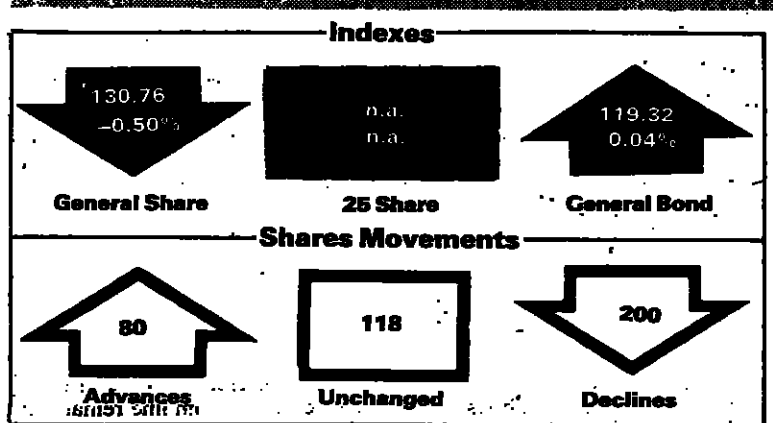
The Teta shops were spruced up, and a lot of the Teta staff were retained.

But now, Teta, like Ata, is designated to become nothing more than a memory.

Teta is to be replaced by a new company Golf, which was officially registered in January of this year, its managing director Israel Keniger told a news conference in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The largest Teta store in the Cañon in Ramat Gan, is to be rebranded as Golf early next week. The target is for 32 stores nation-wide by the end of next year. The stores will all be standardized in accordance with a central plan. Average investment in furniture and furnishings for each store will be \$100,000.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices				
Name	Price	Volume	%	NIS change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Bank Leumi	2250	1	+2.0	
Bank Hapoelim	2100	2731	+1.0	
Bank Mizrahi	17500	110	-3.8	
Bank Discount	9100	1254	-	
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(part of "arrangement")				
Bank Leumi	103100	321	+0.4	
Bank Hapoelim	78900	70	-0.1	
Bank Mizrahi	121400	147	+0.1	
Bank Discount	42405	677	-	
Hapoelim R.	88970	1147	-	
Bank A	176350	276	-0.9	
Leumi 100.0	44430	2270	-	
Fin. Trade	58870	8	-	
<b>Mortgage Banks &amp; Finance</b>				
Leumi Mort.	10201	118	+0.5	
Bank Hapoelim	2770	39	+1.1	
Bank Mizrahi	3735	110	+0.2	
Tefahot R.	21580	78	-	
Morav R.	8110	86	-1.1	
Leumi Ind.	14685	50	-1.1	
Clal Lending 0.1	23800	2	-2.4	
<b>Insurance</b>				
Avneta 0.1	1027	288	-10.0	
Phoenix 0.1	775	2385	+3.5	
Hemlemer 1.0	6200	100	-2.2	
Menorah 1	no trading			
Zohar	424	490	-	
Securities	3222	450	-	
Shohet 1	5898	-	-1.1	
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>				
Intergate 1.0	1070	1851	+0.9	
Mali Ezra	1050	3483	-	
Afridan	854	608	-0.1	
Superad	14800	258	-1.0	
Lightsource 0.1	893	1323	+1.0	
Clal Storage 1.0	1150	480	-0.9	
Clal Home 1.0	1600	2040	+3.2	
Corall Beach	7524	40	-2.8	
Yarden Hotel	2800	86	-0.5	
Hilton 1.0	418	5995	-0.5	
MTM 1.0	15250	17	-1.3	
Leumi 1.0	863	3400	-1.4	

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				
Name	Price	Volume	%	NIS change
Al-Ros	343	2530	-1.4	
Afrimex 0.1	52600	32	-4.3	
Afridan	2810	370	-	
Denkem	8500	44	-	
J.E.C.	14800	288	-2.4	
Bayisda 0.1	5100	620	-6.4	
Isra	21400	138	-1.9	
Afrimex Props.	341	489	+1.2	
Mehadrin	6700	413	-	
Hedemim	1981	135	+0.1	
<b>Industrials</b>				
Dubek	5630	151	-	
Tempo 1.0	34300	53	-2.0	

25 Shares				
Name	Price	Volume	%	NIS change
First Internet	8931	21.4	n.c.	
Hapoelim R.	286	17.2	-0.50	
Clal Trading	481	15.0	n.c.	
Supersol B	11880	50.0	-1.25	
Delek R.	2822	85.5	n.c.	
Afrimex	46705	5.0	n.c.	
Afrimex	11113	75.8	-1.76	
Prop. & Building	10822	21.9	+1.25	
LDI	70295	28.1	+1.00	
Clal Estate	789	8.7	n.c.	
Elbit	18687	35.5	n.c.	
Polgat B	1550	50.0	-1.50	
Isr. Can. Co. 0.1	4519	15.3	+2.25	
Elron	314282	12.8	+1.75	
Teva	610	135.8	+0.50	
Dead Sea	4027	18.5	+1.00	
Petrochem	821	138.1	n.c.	
ALPM	388734	64.2	-1.50	
Central Trade	14585	17.2	-1.00	
Clal Industries	250	10.4	-1.00	
IDB Develop.	10285	48.5	-0.75	
Elron	1250	15.4	-1.70	
Isral Corp.	4916	79.2	-0.50	
Discount Invest	2827	88.0	-1.25	
Clal 1.0	1347	13.9	-0.40	

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## Atoning to do

IN AN ADDRESS to the Presidents' Conference on Wednesday Foreign Minister Shimon Peres called on U.S. Jewry to join with Israel in the fight for peace which, he said, was a matter of life and death for the Jewish state.

For that heinous offense Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir came down on Mr. Peres like a ton of bricks yesterday. The foreign minister, he suggested, sarcastically, must have been seeking an opportunity to atone, as it were, for his earlier well-balanced, and mutually agreed, presentation to the UN General Assembly of the government's position, or the lack of it, on the issue of the international peace conference. Speaking strictly for the Alignment, Mr. Peres was trying to drag American Jewry into the maelstrom of Israel's partisan debate, which was inexcusable; the Likud would never commit so grave a mistake, Mr. Shamir intimated.

It was the strangest political performance by the premier in quite some time, even though it did not begin to match for oddity the instant reaction to Mr. Peres's statement by a number of Mr. Shamir's party colleagues, who advised him to kick the foreign minister out of the cabinet.

Why the terrible excitement? Mr. Peres's theme was peace, not the idea of an international peace conference. But in present circumstances the two can hardly be divorced, and Mr. Shamir, by his violent reaction, only confirmed the fact. Mr. Shamir therefore did not even bother to wait until he received the full text of the foreign minister's address before pronouncing himself on it, which simple courtesy might have warranted. For when it comes to Arab-Israeli peace, the international conference as a prelude to direct negotiations is the only game in town. And the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations is an entirely proper forum from which to make the point.

Such a direct appeal to American Jewry to take a part in an internal Israeli argument does indeed carry risks. Mr. Peres would probably have served his cause better had he made it clear beyond any possibility of misunderstanding that he was soliciting the support of American-Jewish opinion, as expressed by American-Jewish organizations, not the participation of American Jews in what can only be Israel's own decision-making process.

It is also by no means certain which way the winds of American Jewish opinion blow in the matter of peace today: the increasing conservatism of the once overwhelmingly liberal community may conceivably produce a majority endorsement of the Likud's ideology of aggressive negativism. But the assertion by some Likud spokesmen yesterday that their party had never acknowledged the right of Jews who neither serve in the IDF nor pay taxes to the Treasury to have any say in Israel's affairs, is pathetically false.

Or rather, it is true when the American Jewish Congress, in a reversal of its previously neutral stance, takes a position, as it did just recently, in favour of the peace conference. But it is the opposite of the truth when the militant Committee for a Safe Israel takes up the cudgels on behalf of Greater Eretz Yisrael, and lobbies the U.S. Administration accordingly. Mr. Peres was in effect countering a long stream of Likud orators and politicians who had long been doing their best to woo - only more quietly, perhaps - American Jewry to their side of the argument.

For their attempt to deny the leader of half the national unity government the right to speak of Israel's peace to fellow Jews in America, Israel's super-patriots have some atoning to do.

## Tempest in a teapot

A ONE-DAY homemade storm blew through the corridors of money-power this week, raising some hairs but causing no real damage.

Such minor panics are to be expected when an economy climbs down from the dizzying heights of hyperinflation to a plateau of normality from which takeoff into genuine growth may fearlessly be initiated. In engineering a safe recovery, policy-makers should, of course, try to steer clear of errors that tend to throw the economy, however briefly, out of kilter. But if on occasion they fail, it is not absolutely necessary to tear them limb from limb.

The cautious policy pursued by the Treasury in conjunction with the Bank of Israel this year has been based on three principal considerations.

First, since the government had collectively failed to trim its budget sufficiently to ward off the threat of renewed inflation, the central bank saw to it that undue monetary expansion was duly curbed by means of reasonably high interest rates. Secondly, in order to bar a repetition of the huge and damaging money inflow from abroad made possible almost exactly a decade ago by the first Likud administration, the Treasury and the bank took vigorous measures this time to absorb such "monetary float."

Thirdly, with a view to ensuring the Treasury against the day of reckoning, October 31, when some 1.2 billion dollars in bank "arrangement" shares could legally be cashed by depositors, still further steps were taken to drain financial resources out of the economy and supply the exchequer with comfortable enough a cushion against a rush on the shares.

The overall restrictive effect of these measures was, however, increasingly hard to reconcile with the demands of an economy whose business sector was already growing at an annual rate of 5-6 per cent, and with the spending expectations of credit-hungry consumers who were banking on the availability soon of enough funds to finance their planned purchases.

Pure economic logic was on the side of the policy-makers at the Treasury and the Bank of Israel. While they were eager to gradually allow the capital market greater scope for its independent activities, they did not wish to end the month of October with a massive net injection of money into the economy. Though meaning well, they overshot their mark.

The commercial banks, pressed by the public for loans, were obliged to try to lure prospective depositors by the promise of a higher return on their savings. This in turn created what the banks viewed as an insufferably large gap between interest rates on lending and on borrowing. On Tuesday Bank Leumi shocked senior officials by raising its borrowing rates by 1.8 per cent, in effect inviting its competitors to follow suit.

Near panic followed. What Leumi had wrought could not be permitted to stand. Within a day the Treasury pumped a quarter of a billion shekels into the economy so as to close the liquidity deficit the banks had been complaining about. That, in return for Leumi's scrapping of its earlier decision.

Now all is quiet on the banking front again. Whether the quiet will survive the critical date four weeks from now, is anyone's guess. But in the meantime discomfited policy-makers may lick their wounds, dredge up instances of graver errors committed by their predecessors, try to improve their own high-powered computations in the future, and hope to pass it all off as but a tempest in a teapot. Which is what it really was. Still, it was nothing to be especially proud of.

# Will Israel's leaders be ready for the next war?

Hirsh Goodman

YOM KIPPUR is a time for reflection at many levels. And one cannot wipe out the scars of 14 years ago when, at five minutes after two, Syrian commandos landed on the Hermon, and Egyptian troops began crossing the Suez Canal in large numbers. Hardly a family in Israel was unaffected by the war and the psychological, physical and economic consequences continue to reverberate to this day.

The tragedy of the Yom Kippur War was that Israel's then decision-makers failed to recognize, and correctly interpret, many of the clear indicators pointing to war. The reasons for this were many and have been extensively researched and documented. The military and, to a lesser extent, the political echelons responsible for the mistake at the time, paid heavily. David Elazar, the then chief of staff, was fired and died soon afterwards - many say of a broken heart. Eli Zeira, the head of military intelligence, was fired in disgrace. Golda Meir never recovered politically and Moshe Dayan, despite his political rehabilitation by Menachem Begin in 1977, never overcame the stigma of Yom Kippur.

The price paid by Israel was grievous, but not catastrophic. The strategic depth of the Sinai, Gaza, West Bank and Golan, the relatively unsophisticated nature of the weapons employed and Israel's overall military advantage combined to limit the impact of the opening stages of the war. Superb Israeli generalship, an efficient call-up system and better trained Israeli military manpower quickly managed to turn the tables, bringing the IDF to the outskirts of Damascus and to the north bank of the Suez Canal within 10 days of the initial combined attack.

Israel is now at peace with Egypt and, despite dire predictions to the contrary, that process has actually improved, rather than deteriorated. The peace process survived the assassination of Anwar Sadat, three years of a war in Lebanon and the Taba dispute. Syria too, battered in 1982, over-extended by its involvement in Lebanon, isolated because of its support for Iran, faced with a new regime in Moscow and economically depleted, no longer poses the same threat it did. Israel continues to enjoy a constantly improving relationship with Jordan.

Israel has become more stable economically - though economic independence and national prosperity are still unattained goals. Its relations with the outside world have constantly improved, with countries in Africa, Eastern Europe and now possibly the Soviet Union and China, either having renewed, or considering, diplomatic relations. The crucially important link with the U.S. have not only survived the potentially disastrous Pollard and Iran scandals, but have improved immeasurably. Strategic cooperation is at unprecedented levels and based on a mutuality of understanding, rather than a unilateral Israeli desire for material and military aid.

BUT THE Middle East is a rapidly changing region. The Iraq-Iran war will not last forever and there is every indication that the Soviet Union may assume the role of peace-maker with major strategic consequences for the area. Those charged with the defence of this country see the currently advanta-

geous strategic situation as nothing more than a respite - certainly not a permanent condition. The situation has also brought about cuts to the defence budget, both in real terms and as a percentage of the Gross National Product, that have forced the army to consolidate and redefine itself, as the challenges of the future battlefield begin to take shape.

Assumptions about the future battlefield are based on neither peace nor war, but rather that war is possible. When trying to predict how future generations will protect themselves, one thinks in terms only of the implements of war that will be found in the arsenals of potential enemies, not at the unpredictable decisions future politicians may make. What is of interest is what the weapons at the disposal of these decision-makers will allow them to do, not what the decision-makers may, or may not, decide to do.

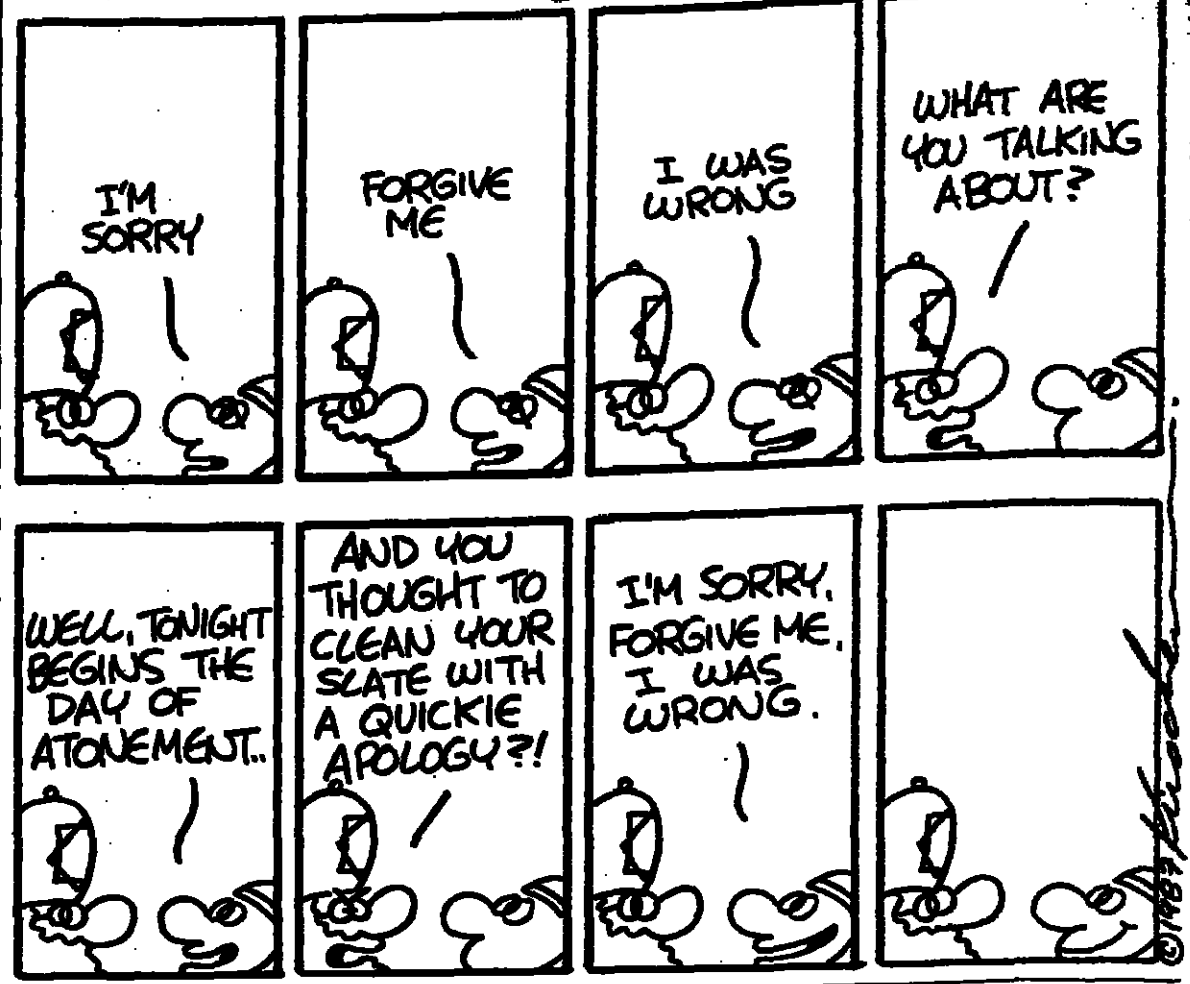
Defining the challenges of the future battlefield is complex in the extreme. From Israel's point of view - especially in light of the trauma of surprise that has permeated the consciousness of military thinking in this country - one has to assume a wide array of potential enemies with highly sophisticated arsenals within a few minutes' flying time of vulnerable Israeli strategic targets. This process is further complicated by the fact that rapid technological advances have made increasingly expensive systems obsolescent with increasing rapidity.

Whereas major military technological breakthroughs used to occur once every 10-15 years, in today's world the interphase between measures and countermeasures is almost constant. The Syrians, since 1980, have invested an estimated \$5 billion on their Sam anti-aircraft system - a sum that could be largely wasted given the improved capabilities of weapons impervious to Sam missiles, such as drones and designated munitions. One could multiply examples for every field of the military.

Israeli military planners are presently grappling with the attempt to define the needs of the future. As quickly as solutions are found, new challenges are posed. What may have seemed a plausible solution a year ago, seems inadequate today.

In the next war, God forbid, the nature of the surprise Israel will have to face will not - even in a best-case scenario of a one-to-one, Syrian-Israeli confrontation - be a commando attack on the Golan, but a potential salvo of dozens, and possibly hundreds, of highly accurate and

# The Friday Dry Bones



highly destructive SS-21 ground-to-ground rockets, fired against predetermined targets in Israel. All Israel's ports, airports, oil-refining facilities, pre-positioning sites, vital junctions and population centres are within range of these missiles. Syrian armour has been upgraded and protected, its air force revamped and artillery revolutionized. Command, control and logistic functions have been improved immeasurably and specialized commando units, which proved their worth in the 1982 war, have been integrated into all ground units.

In terms of changed military capabilities, 1987 is not 14 years after 1973, but light years away - and the consequences of this fact for deterrence, pre-emption and future Israeli military doctrine are only now beginning to be understood.

THERE IS NO better example of how profoundly basic military thinking is having to adapt to rapidly-changing military realities than the case of the Lavi fighter. Contrary to popular belief the consideration that finally killed the project was not an economic one, but the growing realization in military circles that the plane would be operationally obsolescent before it entered service. The Lavi was built on the lessons of the Yom Kippur War. Israel had lost 25 per cent of its aircraft to ground-to-air missiles and it was decided that because Israel's problems with the Arabs was not in the air, but on the ground, it was necessary to develop and build a close air-ground support aircraft.

But the realities of the 1990s, both in terms of the weapons possessed

by the enemy and technologies available to Israel, has forced fundamental rethinking of the concept of close ground support. The reasons are many: given the penetration of ground-to-ground missiles into Arab arsenals, particularly Syria's, these would be the prime focus of air force attention in the opening stages of the war.

In the first 48 to 72 hours of combat - the crucial opening stages of the war - the air force would not be able to execute both this task and give close support to ground units, as well as carry out its traditional mission of keeping Israel's skies clear, bombing strategic targets and interdicting supplementary force support. Also, why use a \$40 million (or even a \$20 million) platform with a prime human resource - a pilot - to achieve what can, in tomorrow's world, be achieved by Kamikazi drones or precision-guided munitions, and that can be launched from the ground, way out of enemy responsive range.

The example of the Lavi is not raised with the intention of dealing with the complicated reasons for

which the project was cancelled, but only to serve as an illustration of how quickly military needs are changing, how expensive it has become to respond to them and how mistaken it is to look to the last war to find solutions for the next.

What is becoming increasingly clear is that in the next war, unlike in 1973, the enemy is not going to be allowed to fire the first bullet. In the next war it will not be the first day, or even hours, of conflict that will be crucial, but the first minutes. The consequences of surprise will not be the loss of a tactical outpost, but Israel's strategic interior and, therefore, there cannot be any surprise at all.

The armed forces can be built and trained to deal with these problems. The question, however, is whether this country's political leadership will be capable of taking the right decisions at the right time.

The writer is The Post's defence correspondent, who recently returned from a stay at visiting scholar at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

Readers' letters appear today on page 9.

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